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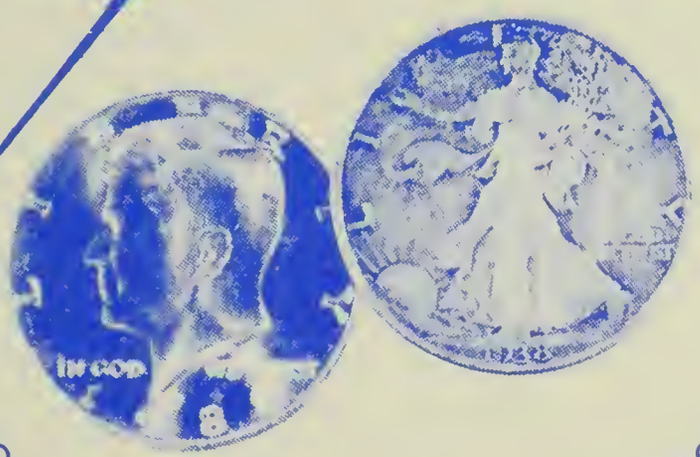

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THE M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As we approach our 50th Anniversary I thought I'd take a moment to reminisce about my 28 year affiliation with the Association. Over those years I have seen the club grow to a membership of 450 people and we have sponsored many great events. I recall when I was a kid I attended the first annual show at the Gateway Hotel and I remember buying a 20 Lib MS64/65 from a dealer who had a roll of them at $45.00 apiece or your choice at $50.00. It seems back then you could do better with $50.00 than you can today with several thousand. The nice coins just aren't around. We are seeing a rebound in today's market which makes me feel we are enjoying a very healthy environment for new collectors to enter.

As we approach the end of my second term I have seen a continued youth movement into the club which makes me feel we have potentially a great future. We will continue to have our monthly meeting with the educational program which has been very well received and we will also continue to have the silent auction. With your input and participation we will continue to grow and prosper.

I would like to thank the officers, directors and membership for making my two year term so enjoyable.

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ISIS, SERAPIS, CYBELE, AND SOL INVICTUS ON ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS: AN INTRODUCTION

by

DANIEL NORTH

The Eastern religious cults whose types appear on the Roman imperial state coinage during the 2d-4th centuries A.D.—Isis and Serapis, Cybele, and Sol Invictus—are among the most interesting of the religions of the Empire. Together with the many cults that are absent from Roman coins, such as Mithras, Jupiter Dolichenus, Marduk, Glycon, Belenus, Men, and Sabazios, they played an important role in Roman life and attracted millions of worshippers.

The cults affect us even today in ways we may not be aware of—for example, our date for Christmas (December 25) is the Birthday of the Unconquerable Sun (Sol Invictus); our Lenten Carnival or Mardi Gras tradition is connected with the ancient spring festivals of Cybele and Attis; and depictions of Isis holding the infant Horus inspired the familiar images of the Virgin Mary holding the child Jesus that we all know.

Some of the practices of the ancient cults may seem bizarre, such as Cybele's eunuch priests howling like dogs, the priests of Isis being forbidden to eat onions, the dark underground chapels of Mithras with their dramatic lighting effects, or the wild, even erotic dancing that pertained to many cults. However, the histories of the cults cannot be traced here. Every collector can learn much from the excellent book, Paganism in the Roman Empire by Ramsay MacMullen (1981), which is cited with other sources in the Bibliography. As the cults may still be unfamiliar territory to some, this article is intended as an introduction to their role in the Roman imperial coinage. A vast corpus has survived, so good hunting to any collectors who might wish to work in this rich area.

Isis and Serapis

Types related to the Eastern cults first appeared on Roman coins only in the 2d century A.D. (all dates mentioned henceforth are A.D. unless specified otherwise). From Egypt, worship of Isis and Serapis was established in Rome already by the 2d century B.C., and gradually spread throughout the Greco-Roman world. Though perhaps the most widespread of all the cults, Isis appeared only seldom on Roman coins. Some of these include medallions of Faustina I and II and Isis' sistrum on Hadrian's "province" coins of Alexandria and Aegyptos; rare coins of Caracalla show him being greeted by Isis in record of his visit to Alexandria in 215; and both Isis and Serapis appear on a rare gold aureus of Commodus of 192.

Perhaps the classic Roman Isis coin is a silver denarius of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, minted during the period 196-211, illustrated as Coin no. 1. With the inscription SAECVLI FELICITAS (the Happiness of the Age), the coin shows Isis standing right, her foot on a ship's prow, holding her infant son Horus on her knee and a victory wreath in her other hand; behind them, a ship's rudder leans against an altar. On one level, it is a dynastic type, showing Julia Domna as Isis with her young son Caracalla, named Caesar in 195, as Horus (see also Coin no. 11 below, which presents another example of the SAECVLI FELICITAS legend accompanying the heirs to the throne). The victory wreath further supports this interpretation, perhaps alluding to Severus' victories in the civil wars or his defeat of the Parthians. However, the prow and rudder recall Isis' important function as goddess of navigation and travel. The important annual Voyage of Isis festival took place each March 5, during which a ship containing her image was launched into the sea to mark the inauguration of the open navigation season after the winter.

1. Isis with infant Horus.
AR denarius, Rome
Julia Domna (196-211)

2. Isis Pharia with lighthouse.
AE drachm, Alexandria
Hadrian (133/134)

Coin no. 2, a beautiful bronze drachm of Hadrian struck at Alexandria in 133/134, shows Isis Pharia holding a billowing sail and facing the Lighthouse (Pharos) of Alexandria, said to have been 400 feet tall, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world; as vast as the lighthouse is, the goddess dwarfs the work of man. The economic message of this type is strikingly clear. In the 4th century, the bust of Isis, identified as ISIS FARIA, appeared on the so-called anonymous bronze coins issued by the mint of Rome at the time of Julian II (361-363). Isis and Serapis both also appeared on the semi-official VOTA PVBLICA coins of the Rome mint that were struck with imperial portraits throughout the 4th century for the annual January 3 vota ceremonies of the emperors.

In contrast to Isis, Serapis appeared rather frequently on Roman coins in the 2d-4th centuries. Of the emperors, Caracalla seems to have had the strongest personal devotion to him. He employed Serapis reverse types on his dated coinage for each year from 212 until his death in 217, along with deity types of Asclepius, Pluto, Jupiter, and Sol, with whom Serapis' godly functions were especially associated in the popular worship. For example, the association of Serapis with Asclepius as healing gods had been established for centuries. We also know that Caracalla was not only anxious for his own safety, but suffered from ill-health. Thus, his visit to the Asclepion at Pergamum in 215 was recorded on coins that show Caracalla sacrificing to Asclepius in his temple.

A typical Serapis type is illustrated on Coin no. 3, a denarius of Caracalla minted at Rome. Struck in 216 with the date inscription P M TR P XVIIII COS IIII P P, it shows Serapis standing facing left, holding a scepter and raising his left hand in the typical gesture of benediction and mastery. He looks very much like Jupiter. However, the modius (grain measure) that invariably is placed on top of Serapis' head permits a ready identification.

3. Serapis.
AR denarius, Rome
Caracalla (216)

The Gallic usurper Postumus (259-268) copied Caracalla's types on his own coins showing both Serapis and Asclepius. Coins 4 and 5, both antoniniani from the Cologne mint, illustrate each type. No. 4 displays Serapis with the inscription SERAPI COMITI AVG (to Serapis, the Companion/Preserver of the Emperor). Asclepius appears on no. 5 with the functional legend SALVS AVG (the Well-being of the Emperor).

4. Serapis.
AR antoninianus, Cologne
Postumus (259-268)

5. Asclepius.
AR antoninianus, Cologne
Postumus (259-268)

In the early 4th century, Serapis appeared as a secondary syncretistic type on coins of the Tetrarchy period. Thus we find such interesting types as Sol Invictus holding the head of Serapis, or Genius Augusti holding Serapis' head.

Cybele

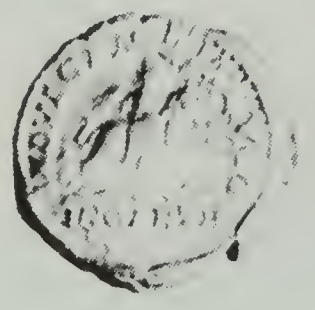
Cybele was an Anatolian earth or fertility goddess whose origins can be traced as far back as 6,000 B.C. To the Romans she was a Phrygian goddess whose main titles were the Great Mother (Magna Mater) or the Mother of the Gods (Mater Deum). Cybele was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Antolia in 204 B.C., in the form of a black, conical meteorite which was afterwards preserved in her silver cult statue. Only Cybele appeared on Roman coins; her consort Attis, never. Her worship remained popular throughout the pagan era. It is interesting that after the triumph of Christianity, some temples of Cybele and Isis were converted into chapels of the Virgin Mary.

Cybele first appeared on Roman coins of Trajan and Hadrian. She became a prominent type under the Antonine and Severan emperors (Antoninus Pius through Caracalla), primarily on coins and medallions of the imperial ladies. The

inscriptions identify her only by her titles, e.g. MATRI MAGNAE and MATER DEVM; lions and drum are her main attributes. Her two principal types are (1) seated facing on a springing lion; and (2) seated enthroned, flanked by two lions and holding her drum. Coin no. 6, a denarius of Julia Domna minted at Rome during 196-211, illustrates this latter type. Other interesting types struck for Julia Domna include Cybele in a throned chariot being pulled by four lions, with legend MATER AVGG; and Cybele standing, leaning on a column and holding drum and scepter with a lion seated on the left, with inscription MATRI DEVM.

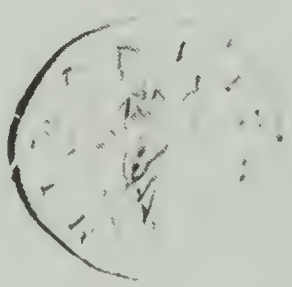
6. Cybele with lions and drum.
AR denarius, Rome
Julia Domna (196-211)

The Cybele riding a lion type is shown on coin no. 7, an interesting denarius of Severus minted in the name of his son Caracalla at Rome in 204. The inscription, INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CARTH, records some imperial benevolence toward Carthage, the chief city of Africa. Possibly Julia Domna is represented as the goddess, who appears to be a composite of the Dea Caelestis (i.e., Carthage's celestial goddess Tanit) and of Cybele, whom we see riding over water gushing from rocks at the left. The type's significance is complex. Vermaseren connects it with the 400th anniversary of Cybele's arrival in Rome, the Secular Games that Severus held in Rome in 204, and with Severus' concurrent granting of Italian civic rights to his African home town Lepcis Magna with Carthage and Utica. Coins with this type were struck for both Severus and Caracalla.



7. Dea Caelestis/Cybele on lion.
AR denarius, Rome
Caracalla (204)

A coin type related to Cybele was the personification known as Hilaritas (mirth, gaiety). Hilaritas is linked to the Hilaria, the day of rejoicing on March 25 which was one of the days in Cybele's annual March festival (March 15-28, the time of the spring solstice). In the popular world the Hilaria came to be a sort of carnival day of processions and pranks. Hilaritas is shown on coin no. 8, a denarius of Faustina II struck at Rome during 161-175. She is shown standing facing to the left, holding a long palm branch and cornucopia, her standard at-



8. Hilaritas.
AR denarius, Rome
Faustina II (161-175)

9. Hilaritas.
AE antoninianus, Vienne?
Tetricus I (270-273)

tributes. Coin no. 9 shows a late appearance of the identical type on an antoninianus of Tetricus I (270-273) minted in Gaul, perhaps at Vienne; the inscription is slightly varied (HILARITAS AVGG).

Being auspicious, the day of the Hilaria was an important date for events within the imperial family of the Antonines. For example, on that day in 145 Faustina II married Marcus Aurelius, and in 166 he proclaimed his sons Commodus and Annius Verus as Caesars. This latter event is illustrated by coins 10 and 11, two denariistruck at Rome. To set the historical background; after several years of fighting, the Romans had soundly defeated the Parthians in 166, and in October of that year Marcus and his colleague Lucius Verus celebrated a splendid joint Triumph in Rome. Seizing the moment, Marcus also proclaimed his sons Caesars. Coin no. 10 shows one of many types struck to commemorate the Parthian victory. With date inscription TR P XX IMP IIII COS III, a conventional Victory inscribes VIC(toria) PAR(thica) on a shield set atop a palm tree. The Happiness of the Age (SAECVLI FELICIT(as)) at the proclamation of the two heirs is acclaimed on coin no. 11. This is a charming denarius of Faustina II on which are shown Commodus (aged 5) and Annius Verus (aged 3) seated on a pulvinar.

10. Victory inscribing VIC PAR.
AR denarius, Rome
Marcus Aurelius (166)

11. Commodus and Annius Verus Caesars.
AR denarius, Rome
Faustina II (c.166)

After the Severan period, Cybele disappeared from the regular coinage, though the Hilaritas type continued to be used throughmost of the 3d century.

Sol Invictus

The Roman sun god Sol was employed as a coin type as far back as the Republic. By the 2d century A.D., however, the Eastern sun cults were influencing the original Greco-Roman worship, and Sol appeared more frequently on the coins. Sun worshp was promoted by the Severan emperors in particular, and the family of the empress Julia Domna were priests of the local sun god (the Ba'al) of the Syrian city of Emesa. The emperor Elagabalus (218-222), himself one of these priests, even attempted to make the Emesan god the supreme god of the entire Roman pantheon. He brought the god (like Cybele, a conical black meteorite) to Rome, built a huge temple in his honor, and brought the Dea Caelestis from Carthage to be Ba'al's bride. This episode collapsed with Elagabalus' overthrow. Severus Alexander (222-235) was a worshipper of Mithras, whose worship was associated with the Morning Star; on the coins of his last years Sol was practically the only type.

The type of Sol Oriens (the Eastern, or Rising Star, to be related to the Mithras cult), with the inscription ORIENS AVG, was introduced on coins of Gordian III (238-244). Sol Invictus first appeared on coins of the usurpers Macrianus and Quietus and of Gallienus (260-268). Aurelian (270-275) promoted Sol Invictus as

the supreme, syncretistic sun worship and highest deity in the Empire. Invictus and Oriens were his major coin types. Before Aurelian, these types had primarily appeared on coins from the Eastern mints. Now they were seen, with many type varieties, on a vast coinage from all the mints in the Empire. Aurelian fixed December 25, approximately the date of the winter solstice, as the god's birthday. He also built a massive temple of Sol Invictus in Rome, whose ruins, had they not been quarried away by the 17th century, would have been an awesome sight today. Sol Invictus continued to be a principal state cult until the reign of Constantine (306-337).

Even with this complex history, Sol appeared as no more than three basic iconographic types on the coins—as a bust, as a full standing figure holding either a globe or a whip, or as a god with chariot and horses. The second type is by far the most common. His principal attribute is of course the radiate crown, whose spikes symbolize the sun's rays. This was an ancient device, and Hellenistic monarcs such as the Ptolemies were portrayed with radiate crowns centuries before the Roman emperors. (Collectors are also familiar with the radiate crown as a denominational mark signifying "double," as on the dupondius (double as), antoninianus (double denarius), and double sestertii and even double aurei in the 3d century.) The type of Sol mounting his chariot, in addition, was associated with the dawn, or morning or rising sun. It appeared frequently on coins of Caracalla (211-217) and after.

12. Sol Invictus.
AE follis, Rome
Constantine I (313)

Coin no. 12, a silvered follis of Constantine struck at Rome in 313, illustrates the normal standing figure Sol type. He is shown facing left, wearing the radiate crown, naked except for the chlamys (cloak)) hanging over his shoulder, holding a globe (symbol of dominion over the world), and raising his left hand. The inscription reads SOLI INVICTO COMITI (to Sol Invictus, the Companion/Preserver of the Emperor). Two silvered antoniniani illustrate the use of the type on Aurelian's coinage. Coin no. 13, minted at Ticinum or Milan, with the inscription SOLI INVICTO, shows Sol between two captives, agressively treading on the one to the left. However, on coin no. 14, minted at Rome with legend ORIENS AVG, we see Sol standing majestically between the two captives.

13. Sol Invictus with two captives.
AE antoninianus, Ticinum or Milan
Aurelian (272-275)

14. Sol Oriens with two captives.
AE antoninianus, Rome
Aurelian (c.274-275)

Like many other Roman coin types , this Sol type portrays a statue, the famous Colossus. This was a bronze statue of the Sun that once stood 100 feet high next to the Colosseum, the amphitheatre to which it gave its name. The seven rays of the crown were each about seven yards long. Only its pedestal remains today. The statue was modelled after such earlier Greek examples as the Colossus of Rhodes. Rome's Colossus was first erected by Nero as a statue of himself, and Vespasian later (ca. 75) replaced Nero's head with a likeness of his son Titus. A century later, Commodus' likeness took Titus' place. In honor of Nero, the original builder, we see Nero wearing a radiate crown on a billon tetradrachm of Alexandria, Egypt, struck in 65/66, coin no. 15.

15. Nero wearing radiate crown.
Billon tetradrachm, Alexandria
Nero (65/66)

Besides the two noted above, other types of Sol proclaimed the importance of the Sol Invictus cult on Aurelian's coins. These include the asses with the unprecedented obverse type of bust of Sol accompanied by the inscription SOL DOMINVS IMPERI ROMANI (Sol the Master/Lord of the Roman Empire). Coin no. 16, another as minted in Rome, shows the bust of Sol in the field above the figures of Aurelian and his empress Severina, who shared in his government, with inscription CONCORDIA AVG (the Harmony of the Emperors). The imperial couple thus further acknowledge the blessing and patronage of Sol Invictus upon their rulership.

16. Sol above Aurelian and Severina.
AE as, Rome
Aurelian (c.272-275)

Our last Sol-type coin is a denarius honoring Elagabalus' Syrian sun god cult, struck in Rome in 221-222, the last year of his reign. It is one of many types proclaiming the cult. On coin no. 17a we see the emperor sacrificing to Ba'al, present as a star in the left field. Elagabalus faces left, holding a patera and club (of Hercules?!), with the recumbent sacrificial bull behind a tripod altar. In the inscription the emperor describes himself as "Unconquerable Priest-Emperor" (INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG). The obverse, no. 17b, is even more remarkable, showing a horn of divine power just above the forehead of an otherwise ordinary

17a. Elagabalus sacrificing to Ba'al.
AR denarius, Rome
Elagabalus (221-222)

17b. Elagabalus with horn above forehead.
AR denarius, Rome
Elagabalus (221-222)

bust portrait. Elagabalus seems to have placed the horn on all his coin portraits of his last year, or at least those whose reverses were related to the Ba'al cult. The horn brings to mind such earlier examples as the divine ram's horn of Zeus-Ammon on coins of the Ptolemies. However, the horn on a Roman coin is absolutely unique. No other emperor proclaimed his lifetime divinity in such a manner.

Collectors encountering coins with an inscription ORIENS should distinguish between the male sun god type we have seen and the completely different female geographical type. "Oriens" referred not only to the Sun but more importantly, to the East, the lands around the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, Oriens is analogous to standard provincial coin types like Britannia, Pannonia, and Dacia. Two examples of the geographical Oriens type, from coins of Valerian and Gallienus, are illustrated for reference. Both pieces show nearly identical scenes of Oriens on the left presenting a victory wreath to the emperor on the right. On both, Oriens wears a turreted crown, representing city walls, probably of the city of Antioch lately recaptured from the Persians. Coin no. 18, of Valerian, minted in Antioch in 253-254, bears the inscription RESTITVT (or) ORIENTIS (the Restorer of the East). No. 19, of Gallienus, minted perhaps in Cyzicus ca. 259, has the simple inscription ORIENS AVG.

18. Oriens and Valerian I.
AR antoninianus, Antioch
Valerian I (253-254)

19. Oriens and Gallienus.
AR antoninianus, Cyzicus?
Gallienus (c.259)

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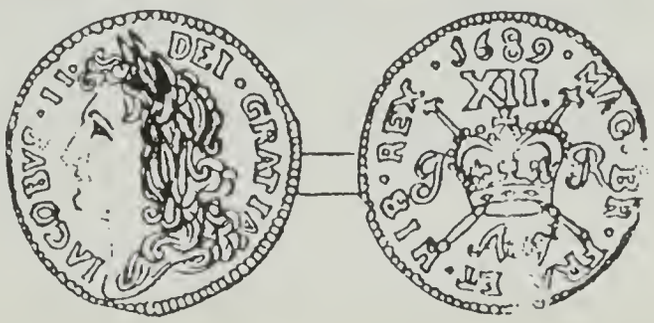

THE GUN-MONEY OF JAMES II

In 1685, James II inherited the English throne. Refusingv to hide his pro-Catholic sentiments, he soon alienated the Protestant English Parliament which, in the bloodless coup of 1688, removed the king from power. James II fled first to France and then to Ireland to seek the support of his loyal Catholic constituents.

Parliament controlled the treasury and James II had no source of funds to finance a war to regain his throne. Since the Irish had no gold or silver stocks, he resorted to melting brass cannons, bells and utensils for metal to manufacture into emergency coins. The so-called gun-money, struck from June, 1689 to October, 1690 paid for supplies and troop payrolls.

After the defeat of James II in 1690, William III, the new king of England, ordered the redemption of the emergency coinage at a fraction of its face value. Because the gun-money was a token or "fiat" currency, it became worthless when the issuing government ceased to exist. The Irish, refusing to admit backing the losing side, buried the brass coins rather than turning them in. They referred the coins as "ulmbog", a Gaelic word meaning soft copper. This word became a term of comtempt passing into our modern language has "humbug", a term used in Charles Dicken' *A Christmas Carol.*

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THE FIRST GREENBACKS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The $100 Two Year Treasury Notes of March 2, 1861

Face of the $100 Treasury Note printed in black with a red overprint.

By

Ronald L. Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

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INTRODUCTION

When the Alexandre Vattemare collection was sold in 1981, researchers and collectors were able to view, and in a few instances, acquire specimens of United States notes that very few living persons had ever seen.

This collection was given to Vattemare by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, in late 1862, with the understanding that it would be "for public use," as were other educational items obtained prior to this. However, these notes were placed in his personal collection where they remained for many years. Thus, after a century of reclusion, they have finally attained their original intent and are now available "for public use." This article describes one of these notes and the circumstances of its issuance.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES

As the clouds of impending civil war darkened the horizon in early 1861, the United States government found itself unable to meet its financial obligations. The adminstration of James Buchanan, which was coming to a close, had failed to control the national debt, which had risen from $29 million in 1857 to $64 million in 1860. The government had become increasingly dependent on the is-

The report of the Register of the Treasury for July 1, 1896, showed that one $50.00 note had been redeemed in that year, leaving a balance of $2450 outstanding. By December 31, 1983, this amount had been reduced to $2100.

Counterfeiting of any treasury note was punishable by from 3 to 10 years imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine not exceeding $5000. No notes of this series have been reported as having been counterfeited.

Two interesting letters have been located in the National Archives which deal with the issuance and payment of interest on these treasury notes, and are included here in their entirety.

Treasury Dept
July 29, 1861

All disbursing officers to whom Treasury Notes are issued for payment on public account have been always required since 1837 to endorse thereon the date when they pay them to public creditors —
Such date having been decided by the Attorney General to be the date of the actual issue of such notes as obligation of the United States from which interest is to be computed.

If such disbursing officers do not endorse the date of their issue of such notes, they must in justice to the public, be required to account for the interest which may have been accrued on the notes between the dates when they were signed by the Treasurer and their issue in payment of claims on the United States.

S.P. Chase
Sect. of Treasury

To: John Cisco, Esq.
Asst. Treasurer, N.Y.

December 23, 1861

Sir,

Your letter of the 20th inst., relating to the payment of interest on the treasury notes issued under the Act of 2 March last is received.

I have to request you to pay the interest on such notes as may be presented to you in the following manner, and you will make the necessary arrangements.

You will require the holders of such notes, to present the notes with schedules signed by such holders, showing the amount, date and numbers of each note with the interest payable thereon to 1 January. Whether more or less then half a year interest is then due, it will by payable. Such Treasury Notes and the schedules therof you may require to be left with you from one to three days beforehand for examination to your convenience.

Notice to that effect should be given in two or three widely circulated newspapers of your city, a form of which is enclosed which you can modify to suit your views and convenience.

When the schedule is found to be correct you will pay the interest to such holders obtaining his schedules as a voucher of the sum paid and you will stamp across the face of the note with printers ink in sufficiently large type "Interest paid to 1 January 1862."

The Treasurer will be directed to make you the necessary remittance for the payment of interest.

S.P. Chase

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suance of bonds for long terms and treasury notes for shorter terms as a means of meeting the deficit. Acts authorizing national loans provided the Secretary of Treasury, acting for the President, with the latitude to issue either notes or bonds as necessary, at rates which he felt were favorable.

General John A. Dix, upon being appointed Secretary of the Treasury on January 11, 1861, found that the government was unable to redeem treasury notes which were maturing. He immediately invited bids for the sale of previously-authorized (but not yet issued) treasury notes, and was able to sell $5 million worth. but at a 12% discount.

THE ACT OF MARCH 2, 1961

On this date, two days before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, legislative action was finally taken in an attempt to correct the financial problems facing the nation. The duties on imports were sharply increased and a loan of $10 million was authorized.

The act provided for the sale of bonds bearing up to 6% interest to be sold by sealed proposal at not less than par. If the bonds could not be sold under agreeable terms, the President was empowered to decline all offers and issue treasury notes in place of this or any other previously authorized loans.

The treasury notes were to be issued in denominations of not less than $50.00 and bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1. This act did not specify the length of time that the treasury notes were to bear interest. The decision was made by Lincoln on the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue them for 60 days and 2 years. The act did specify that these notes could be paid to those who were owed money by the government, and that they would be received by the United States for all debts due, including duties on imports which put them on a par with gold and silver. The sum of $20 thousand was appropriated to defray the cost of preparing bonds and treasury notes to be issued by this act. The holders of treasury notes and the option of exchanging them in sums of $500 or more for bonds at any of the Assistant Treasurer's offices. Upon maturity these notes were redeemable for their par value in coin.

The increase in revenue from import duties brought by this act created a receptive atmosphere for disposing of the bonds authorized, and $3 million worth were sold at favorable rates. The surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate forces on April 14, 1861, caused a collapse in the bond market, and treasury notes had to be sold at par to 1 & 27/100 premium.

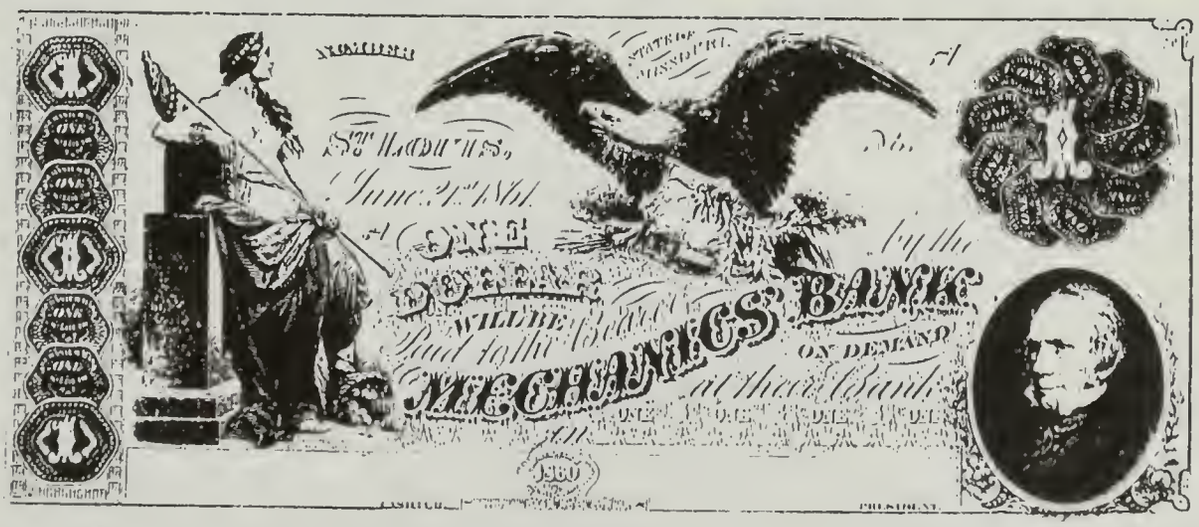
The authority to issue treasury notes under this act expired on June 30, 1862, so that two year notes could not accumulate interest after June 30, 1864. These notes were, however, a general obligation of the United States government, and since they were payable to the bearer they circulated in commercial transactions. A description of the $50, $100, $500, and $1000 two year notes is found in *Hodges American Bank Note Safe-Guard,* along with other federal and state-chartered bank issues of the day. The 1869 *American Bond Detector* states that as of July 1, 1869, five years after the interest had ceased, $3,300,000 of the March 2, 1861, treasury notes were still outstanding. This figure represents nearly 10% of the $22,468,100 two year notes and $12,896,350 of the sixty day notes issued.

is described as combining the name of the issuer and the denomination with geometric, cycloidal and rosette work into a product to prevent alteration or counterfeiting of bank notes. In this series of notes the phrase "United States Treasury Notes," a Roman numeral and its corresponding Arabic numerals representing the denomination are repeated many times over the face and back.

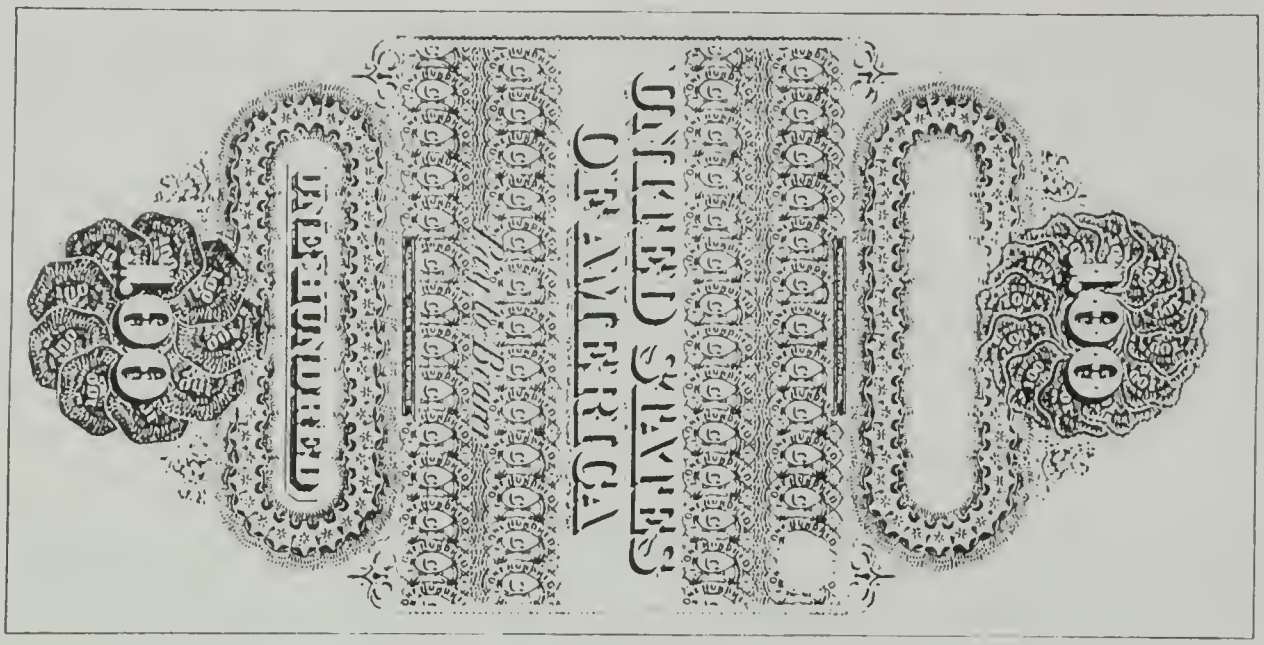
At the bottom of the face of each note are spaces for the signatures for the Register and the Treasurer. While the Act of March 2, 1861 did not mention signatures, earlier acts specified that the Register and Treasurer should sign on behalf of the United States. The only known circulated issue of this series is a $50.00 note discovered about 1970, which bears the signatures of F.E. Spinner and G. Luff (with "as Register" hand written). Lucius F. Crittenden was Register of the Treasury and Francis E. Spinner was Treasurer during the entire period that these notes were being issued, and technically both of their signatures should have appeared on all notes.

The $100 note features "Liberty" and an eagle with shield as major devices. Neither of these vignettes appear on other United States notes, but "Liberty" appears on both engraved and lithographed state chartered bank notes and bank notes of South America. Several of these notes feature the eagle with shield as well.

Proof of a North Missouri Railroad advertising note with a lithograph version of Liberty. This note was prepared by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N.Y.



Proof oa a $1.00 note issued by the Mechanics Bank of St. Louis. Featured are both Liberty and the eagle on shield. This note is printed in black with a red overprint.

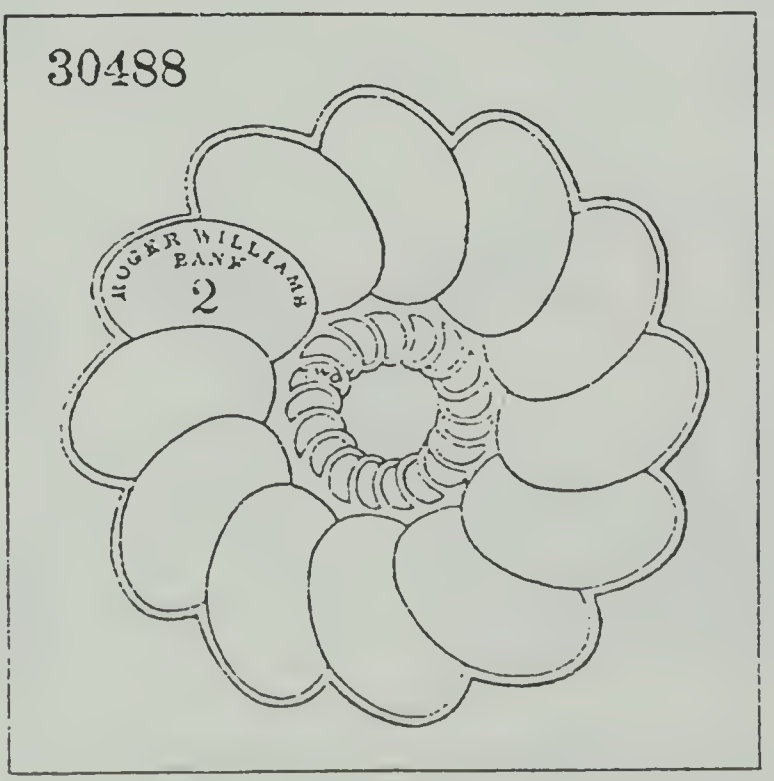


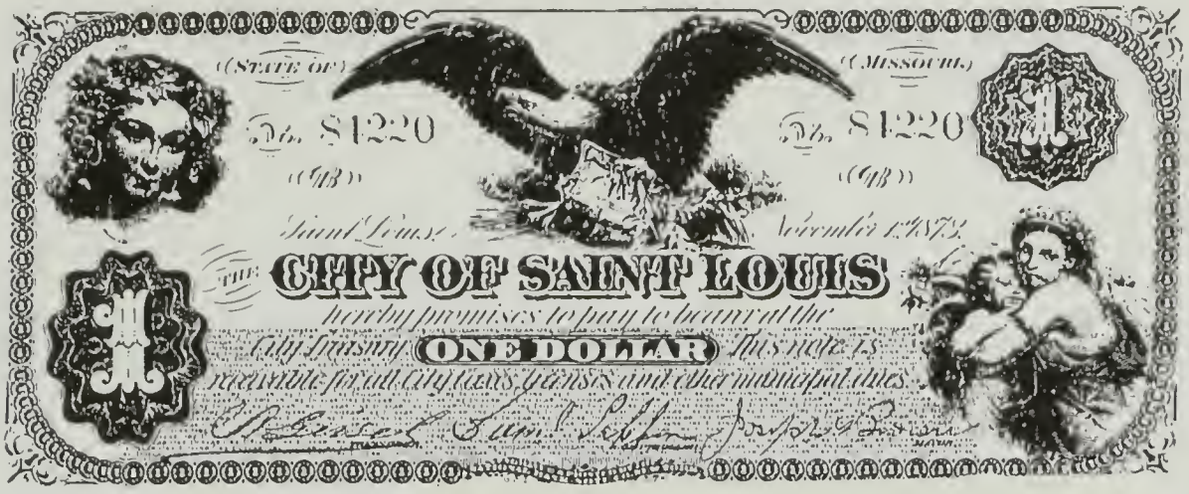
Back of the $100 Treasury Note printed in green

THE FIRST GREENBACKS

The two year notes issued under authority of the Act of March 2, 1861, measure 7 and 3/4 inches by 3 and 3/4 inches, and appear to have been attached to a stub as evidenced by a partial scroll in the left-hand border on the face of the note. This stub would probably have included such information as date and place of issue, to whom issued, the government official issuing the note, and possible the reason for issue.

All notes bear the imprint, both face and back, of the National Bank Note Company, and the phrase "Patented March 23, 1860." This date refers to Patent Number 30488 which was issued to James MacDonough of New York City on October 23, 1860; for some reason the patent was antedated to April 23. The patent




(STATE OF)
(MISSOURI)
$1220
$1220
CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
hereby promises to pay to bearer at the
City Treasury ONE DOLLAR This note is
receivable for all City taxes, Licenses and other municipal dues.

Circulating $1.00 City of St. Louis Warrant engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co., of New York featuring the eagle on shield.

Over $22 million worth of two year treasury notes of this series were issued. The only complete surviving $100 note is illustrated. At the time when this group of notes was presented to Vattemare, in late 1862, the treasury notes of March 2, 1861 were being issued. The serial number on this note indicates that it was intended for circulation, but was withdrawn, punch cancelled and furnished by Chase to Vattemare for inclusion in the collection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Second Punic War as a Stimulus for Coinage

Bruce W. Smith

In ancient times, coinage in the western Mediterranean tended to be sporadic. This was true at Carthage, Etruria, and Rome, where coins were struck on an as-needed basis. The Second Punic War was the stimulus for the issue of coinage not only by Carthage and Rome, but also in Spain, Numidia, Sardinia, Etruria, and by various Italian cities that had been allied with Rome but else went over to Hannibal or were captured by Carthaginian forces.

CARTHAGE

The wealth of Carthage was much reduced following the First Punic War and the loss of Corsica and Sardinia in the period between the wars. The colonization of Spain, however, had more than offset these losses, due to the rich silver and gold mines there. As a result, there began a large issue of electrum (an alloy of gold and silver) and silver coinage at Carthage, including some high denomination coins. Though Carthage had begun to issue coins about 410 B.C. at her colonies in Sicily (largely a military coinage with Punic inscriptions such as "In the Camp" or "People of the Camp"), the first issues from Carthage itself did not occur till about 300 B.C., where the usual type was as follows: head of Tanit wreathed with corn on the obverse and on the reverse a horse, with the inscription "Byrtsat" (name of the citadel of Carthage). According to Virgil, when the earliest settlers of Carthage were digging its foundations, they discovered a carving of a horse's head and adopted this as the symbol of their city. The designs of Tanit head and the horse were also used by Hannibal for coins struck in Italy.

NUMIDIA

The first coinage issued in Numidia occurred under its King Syphax (213-202 B.C.) of Massaesylia, who was allied with Carthage during the war. This coinage consisted of bronze coins with bearded, bare-headed portrait (perhaps the king himself) on the obverse and on the reverse, a horseman and tablet with Punic inscription. Syphax was defeated by King Masinissa of Massylia, an ally of Rome.

SPAIN

The first coinage in Spain was issued at Gades (Cadiz)and at Nova Carthago (Cartagena) following the Carthaginian colonization of 237 B.C . The triple shekels issued at Nova Carthago show a bearded Melkart (Hercules) with club over his shoulder, which is thought to represent Hamilcar (whose name means "Gift of Melkart"). A similar double shekel from the same mint shows a similar but unbearded design, thought to represent Hannibal.

The Spanish mines were a major factor in the revitalization of Carthage after the First Punic War, and they permitted an extensive issue of coins there and the financing of the Second Punic War. Undoubtedly, Hannibal took a large amount of money with him on his march into Italy. His war chest may have consisted of coins struck in Spain, or he may have carried more readily negotiable Carthaginian coins.

When the Romans under Scipio Africanus captured Nova Carthago in 209 B.C., they continued to operate the mint there, producing shekels with Roman

style portraits, some of which are thought to represent Scipio himself.

The Romans also issued a silver coin called a Victoriate at Saguntum during the war but probably before Nova Carthago was captured. This coin type, introduced at Rome during the war, has a winged victory standing before war trophies, with ROMA below, on its reverse. On the coins minted in Spain, the Roma is incuse.

HANNIBAL

There are two series of coins attributed directly to Hannibal during this campaign in Italy. The first, and probably the earliest, was definitely produced in Etruria during the Second Punic War, but it is not clear whether it was produced by Hannibal or by local people. These small bronze coins have a Negro head on one side and an elephant with a bell below its neck on the other. A single Etruscan letter appears on one or both sides of the coin. A similar coin has a young male head wearing an animal skin on the obverse and a running dog with an Etruscan letter below, on the reverse. Since Etruria did not join Hannibal, it is difficult to understand why such coins would have been issued there. It is equally difficult to understand why Hannibal would have issued small bronze coins in Italy since their value must have been quite low. These coins have been found in the Chiana valley, and one theory holds that they were issued at Arretium in 209/208 B.C. when that city was threatening to revolt against Rome. (Livy, chap. 27).

Another series, laid with more certainty to Hannibal, was struck at Capua during 216-211 B.C., when that city sided with the Carthaginians. These coins, struck in electrum, copied Roman types with Janiform head on the obverse and Zeus in a quadriga with Nike behind, on the reverse. The Roman coins, however, were struck in silver and have ROMA below the quadriga; the Hannibalic issues lack the ROMA. Since neither Rome nor Capua had previously (nor subsequently) struck any electrum coins and since this was a standard Punic coinage metal, these coins are believed to have been a Carthaginian issue rather than simply a local Capuan issue. In addition, there is a silver coinage of Carthaginian types but without inscriptions that is thought to have been struck at Capua.

Additionally, there is an electrum coinage with usual Carthaginian types (Tanit head/horse) but with a Greek letter, and a gold coin with Nike driving a biga with an Oscan letter (for Capua) at the bottom. Both of these series are believed to have come from Capua under Hannibal.

Another series in silver from somewhere in Campania is known in three types: (1) head of Hermes/elephant with castle on its back; (2) head of Artemis/elephant with castle; (3) head of bearded Hercules (Melkart ?)/bare-backed elephant. There is another bronze coin from Campania which has winged Victory/elephant wearing bell; this coin must also date from the time of Hannibal. Finally, there is a bronze coin also thought to have come from Campania, with Hercules-Melkart, bare-headed with club on shoulder/free galloping horse.

Still another series of coins believed to have been issued by the Carthaginian army are those of Carthaginian types in silver but without inscription. Based on find-spot evidence, these pieces were minted either in Lucania or Bruttium. All of the coins mentioned above lack the name of their city of issue, another reason for attributing them to Hannibal.

HANNIBAL'S ALLIES

As will be seen in this section, the most common features of coins issued by Hannibal or by cities in Italy that had joined him are these: (1) no inscription; (2) designs of horse or horsehead, elephant, or head of Hercules (Melkart); and (3) composition of electrum.

In addition to coins issued by Hannibal in Italy, there are several series of coins issued by cities or states that had rebelled against Rome and joined Hannibal. The most important allies, who also issued the largest number of coins for Hannibal during the war, were the Brettii (Bruttians) in south Italy, who held open Hannibal's lines of communication with Carthage.

CAMPANIA

During its revolt, the city of Capua issued a bronze coinage with Oscan legend for local use. Some of these were overstruck on Roman coins. There is also a very rare silver coin with head of Zeus/eagle on fulmen, also inscribed in Oscan. The cities of Atella, Calatia, and Caiatia also issued bronze coins during their revolt from Rome. Most of the coins have head of Zeus on the obverse and a different reverse for each denomination. The coins of Atella and Calatia have Oscan legends (name of the city) while those of Caiatia have Latin legends.

APULIA

The Adriatic cities of Arpi, Rubi, and Salapia issued bronze coins with the name of the city in Greek but also with the name "Dasius" in Greek. Livy records that one Altinius Dasius, ruler of Arpi, went over to Hannibal shortly after the Battle of Cannae. Hence, some authorities attribute the coins with "Dasius" to the time of Hannibal. However, the surname Dasius was known in the area as early as the fourth century B.C., and so the coins, which can be dated only to sometime in the third century, could have been issued under an earlier ruler named Dasius. For the moment, the attribution of these coins to the period of the Second Punic War is uncertain.

CALABRIA

The chief city of Calabria, Tarentum, struck both gold and silver coins during its occupation by Hannibal (212-209 B.C.). In gold there are two designs: (1) head of Hercules wearing lion skin/Taras driving biga; (2) head of Athena in Corinthian helmet/Taras in biga. In silver there are two denominations of the usual Tarentine design: boy on horseback/man riding dolphin; but they are debased both in standard and in style.

VELECHA

There is a bronze coinage inscribed VELECHA, some of which were cast and some struck, which is identified with the city of Volcei in Lucania (though Head places Velecha in Campania). The designs are (cast) head of Helios/horsehead and (struck) head of Helios/elephant. Some of the latter were struck over other coins. These coins are associated by style and find-spots with the series listed below from Meles. Volcei was recovered by the Roman consul Fulvius in 209 B.C.

SAMNIUM

Three series of coins, one inscribed MEL, the others anonymous, all of them cast and similar to the coins of Volcei/Velecha, are known from central Italy. Those

inscribed MEL are attributed to Meles in Samnium, which was recovered by the Roman general Marcellus in 210 B. C. One of the coins of Meles copied a Punic double shekel of Spain, with Melkart head and club on shoulder on the obverse. Reverses consist of horseheads and elephants. The anonymous issues have: radiate head of Sol/star and crescent; and pair of wrestlers/pair of star and crescent, back to back.

SICILY

During the Second Punic War, the last king of Syracuse was assassinated. The succeeding Republic, to its misfortune, sided with Hannibal. During this period (215-212 B.C.), an extensive new coinage of silver and of bronze was issued at Syracuse. One of these coins which has Artemis hunting wearing short skirt and boots, with a dog at her side, has been described by Seltman as "the worst design that a Greek ever made for a coin."

LUCANIA

An issue of coins took place at Metapontum during its seven years of Carthaginian occupation. These silver coins are identified by their small size and their weight standard—they are Punic half and quarter shekels—though their designs are usual Metapontine types: head of Athena/ear of corn with name of city in Greek.

The coinage of Lucani began only during the Pyrrhic War and ended with its issues during the Second Punic War. After the death of Hasdrubal, Hannibal withdrew his forces and the Metapontines and Lucanians who still accepted his authority, from Lucania to Bruttium. There is a silver coin with: head of Athena in Corinthian helmet/ear of corn with owl on leaf, with name of Lucani in Greek. Though inscribed Lucani, this coin was actually minted at Metapontum (as were the coins issued during the Pyrrhic War). There are also two bronze coins for Lucani during this period, which have: head of Hercules in lion-skin/Athena fighting, wolf head in field; and head of Zeuis/eagle with open wings, wolf head in field.

BRUTTIUM

The Brettii (Bruttians) issued the most extensive coinage of the Second Punic War. It is now believed that their entire coinage was issued during the time of their alliance with Hannibal (216-203 B.C.). The coinage was struck in gold, silver, and bronze and in numerous types and varieties. All of the coins are inscribed BRETTION in Greek. The mint for these coins is believed to have been Lokroi (Brettii is a tribal name). Because the coins bear the name of the Brettii, they are believed to be an autonomous coinage rather than a coinage by the Carthaginian army. There is, moreover, an anonymous coinage of Carthaginian types believed to have been struck in this area by Hannibal. (See above)

ROME

There has been a long-standing debate among numismatists as to the date at which the denarius and a short-lived related coin, the victoriatus, were issued. Pliny and Livy both state that the denarius was issued in 269 B.C., but by the nineteenth century, it was clear that such a date was too early. Various dates were put forward, some as late as the 130's B.C., but in the early 1960's, it was established that both the denarius and the victoriatus were first issued during the Second Punic War.

Rome's first coinage, the bronze Aes Signatum and Aes Grave, seem to have been copied from Etruscan coinage (though it is not entirely clear who copied whom). The first Roman silver coinage, issued about 280 B.C., was based on south Italian Greek coinage standards and consisted of didrachms (weight declining from 7.3 grams to 6.75 grams) of 10 litrae each. Four designs were used (one of which can be dated to 269 B.C.), all of which are inscribed: ROMANO. From about 241 B.C. till 212 B.C., another series of didrachms (in four designs), inscribed ROMA, were issued.

Finally, about 211 B.C., the first denarius (so-called because it was equal to 10 bronze asses and was marked X) weighing 4.5 grams was issued. The design consisted of a helmeted head of Roma (or Bellona ?) on the obverse and the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) on the reverse, with ROMA below. At the same time, another silver coin, called a victoriatus, from its reverse design of Victory crowning a trophy of arms, was issued in a weight of 3.37 grams without mark of value. The denarius was designed as a coin for local use, with its value marked in terms of the bronze coinage issued at the same time. The victoriatus was, in fact, a drachm and was designed for trade with the Greek cities of south Italy. A peculiar feature of both these new silver coins is that they were struck not only in Rome but in a large number of other mints (perhaps as many as twenty; one, in Sardinia, being the first coinage for that island), indicated by mintmarks. This extensive use of mintmarks was to disappear by 190 B.C., not to be seen again until the end of the third century A.D.

In addition to bringing about the denarius and the victoriatus, the Second Punic War was also responsible for the minting of Rome's first gold coins. Early in the war, a gold stater and a half stater (6.8 and 3.4 grams) were issued with Janus head obverse and on the reverse a scene of an oath-taking (young man in armor, bearded man without armor, laying hands on pig held by kneeling third man) with ROMA below. Later in the war, three small gold coins were issued with: head of Mars in Corinthian helmet (mark of value behind head)/eagle on thunderbolt, ROMA below. The marks of value are LX, XXXX, and XX, which are believed to stand for 60, 40, and 20 asses (though Pliny says the marks indicate sestertii).

Finally, the Second Punic War caused the weight of Rome's copper coinage to be reduced twice. In 217 B.C., the as was reduced from 10 ounces to 6 ounces, and about 209 B.C., from 6 to 3 ounces. Each denomination became correspondingly lighter.

CONCLUSION The Second Punic War was responsible for increased issues of coinage by Carthage, Spain, and Rome; for new coin issues by those cities or states which sided with Hannibal; for military coinages by the Carthaginian armies; and for several new coinages by Rome itself.

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A COIN OF CONSTANTINE, ALGERIA

The 1920's emergency coinage of Constantine is only one chapter in the numismatic legacy of this Algerian city. In ancient times the site was known as Cirta, the capital of the Numidian kingdom under Micipsa who issued large quantities of bronze coins in the 2nd century B.C. After the Roman conquest, the city was renamed Colonia Cirta. Later wars and a restoration by Constantine I resulted in the city's being renamed Constantine. Fatimids, Zirids, Almohades, Hafsids, and Ottomans conquered the city in the name of Islam. French colonialism added Algeria to France and the deterioration of the French economy following World War I spawned emergency local coinage in European France and in Algeria.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBIA, MO. — CHARTER #67

The First National Bank of Columbia, Missouri voluntarily retired its national charter on October 13, 1865 with an outstanding circulation of $11,990.00. By 1868, $5,940.00 of the notes had been redeemed according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCullough in the President's Message to Congress for 1869.

REPORT VI OF THE ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

A year had passed since "Report V of the Ancient Coinage Study Group" was published in the Missouri Journal of Numismatics issue of July, 1987. The Ancients Group is now well into its ninth year of providing enjoyable educational programs, without charge, to any and all who are interested enough to come to the meetings.

The Ancients Group is co-sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri and meets—on a somewhat irregular schedule—about five times a year.

Meetings are usually held on Friday evenings, beginning at 7:30 P.M., in the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 S. Grand Blvd. (at Delor), in south St. Louis. The library has proved to be an ideal meeting place, because of the immediate accessibility to its vast resources.

Over the past eight years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics (most of them illustrated by photographic color slides and/or by actual coins). When ancient coins are studied, the science of numismatics tends to expand into various disciplines: history, religion, archaelogy, economics, geography, and fine arts.

During the past year, five programs were presented, as follows:

- Dan North spoke on "Religious Syncretism in Roman Coins."
- Dr. W. Harold Mare spoke and showed color slides on "Coins and Their Excavation," based on recent excavations at Abila of the Decapolis in Northern Jordan.
- David Grant spoke and showed color slides on the "Career of Maximianus: His Three Reigns."
- Dan North discussed and showed color slides of unusual reverse types on Roman Imperial Coins of the 2nd & 3rd Centuries A.D. *The slides used were a part of the many left to the library by the late Clem Rowe, and they show not only his coins, but also his great skill in photographing them.*
- Ross Larson spoke and showed color slides on "The Silver Coins of Crete, 450-67 B.C.," a survey of the Cretan series, with emphasis upon the history and mythology of Crete.

The Ancients Group has already set the dates and programs for the next three meetings:

- Friday, September 16, 1988, at 7:30 P.M.
  "A Byzantine Round Table," to consist of:
  (1) Dave Grant on "Late Roman Imperial."
  (2) Dan North on "Byzantine Gold."
  (3) Mike Pfefferkorn on "Byzantine Imitations."
  (4) Larry Schneider—Book Reviews.
- Friday, November 18, 1988, at 7:30 P.M.
  Mike Pfefferkorn will speak on "Copycat Coins of the Middle Ages."
- Friday, February 17, 1989, at 7:30 P.M.
  Neil Stueck will speak on "Evolution of Coinge Through Alexander the Great."

If you feel the lure of antiquity, you should mark your calendar now. Remember, you are invited to the next three meetings (as shown above)—plus others which will follow!

If you wish further information, please phone the Missouri Numismatic Library at (314) 481-7630.

CURRENCY AND THE STEAMBOATMAN

A card in another part of the paper, giving the proceedings of the maritime association at a meeting on the 20th last, acquaints the trading public generally, that the owners, officers and agents of steamboats engaged in the trade of the western rivers will no longer receive any kind of currency for their freight bills and charges. The reasons for taking this step urged by the association are sufficient and good; and we hope the reform thus boldly inaugurated may be speedily extended to all departments of trade. We have too much Wisconsin money in our midst. Many bankers will not receive it on deposit-all of them discounting 2 and 2½ per cent; and some will not touch it at all. The consequence is that the community is flooded with it, and every business man is embarrassed to get rid of it. Other currency is in better credit just now, yet we have no security that it will continue so. Out with the trash. We have good and substantial banks of our own, and can command plenty of specie; so let the example of the steamboatman be imitated in all quarters. The shipping interests in New Orleans and other large cities, deal exclusively in cash, as we are informed, and why should not our marine association do the same. More hard money say we.

Daily Democrat (St. Louis), page 2, August 22, 1857

A CHECKLIST OF MATERIALS ON:

- **WORLD PAPER MONEY**
- **FOREIGN AUCTION CATALOGS AND PRICE LISTS; and**
- **WORLD PAPER MONEY**

by Daniel North

The following is the eighth listing of materials available in the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand, St. Louis, MO 63111; telephone number 314-481-7630. The library is open Saturday mornings till noon; borrowers are asked to contact the library in advance at other times.

Thanks to the extensive reorganization work that is still in progress (including new shelves built by Gary Stevenson), it has become possible for the first time to put the library's journals and dealer catalogs into reasonable order during the past year. With a lot of volunteer help, this work is still going on. Special thanks are due to Frank Shea, who has done a monumental job of collating and tying bundles of literally thousands of individual pieces of material. Without his work, and the long hours also put in by Gary Stevenson, Mike Pfefferkorn, and many other members, this checklist of journals and auction catalogs would not have been possible.

The checklist consequently is only preliminary. Regarding the *journals,* all the important titles the library currently receives are included, as well as a number of older magazines that are no longer active. A number of specialized titles are also listed. The library has other "dead" titles plus scattered issues of various US and foreign magazines which could not be included in this checklist. The *auction catalogs* listed are mainly from the extensive gifts from the late Dr. Viktor Muehlenbach and Clem Rowe.

It is hoped that a more comprehensive listing of the library's holdings of journals and dealer catalogs, both US and foreign, can be put together in the future. In the meantime, we thank the many members who have given gifts of material in these areas. The library needs to continue collecting these references for the benefit of all members, and we will be happy to receive any member donations to fill in gaps or keep the files up-to-date. Contact the library or any of the officers. Comments and suggestions are welcome.

WORLD PAPER MONEY

Aiello, John.

Collectors guide and catalogue of world paper money.

West Milford, NJ: Sunrise Publications, 1983.
125 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Beresiner, Yasha.

A collector's guide to paper money.

New York: Stein and Day, 1977.
255 pp., photographic illus. with color plates.

Bloom, Murray Teigh.

The brotherhood of money; the secret world of bank note printers.

Port Clinton, OH: BNR Press, 1983.
[iv], 365 pp.

Felix, Ervin, J.

The bank note collector's guide & companion.

Boston, MA: H.E. Harris & Co., 1976.

144 pp., photographic illus. Alphabetically by country.

Keller, Arnold.

Paper money of the 20th century; based on a manufscript by Dr. Arnold Keller. Ed. and updated by members of the IBNS. vols. 1-4a.

Dallas, Tex., and St. Louis, MO: International Bank Note Society, 1973-1981.

Photographic illus., valuations.

Paramount International Coin, Ltd.

Paper money of the world; fixed price list, no. 1, March 1975.

London, Eng., 1975.

64 pp., photographic illus., valuations in Pounds and U.S. dollars.

Pick, Albert.

Catalogue of European paper money since 1900.

New York: Sterling Publ. Co., 1971.

320 pp., photographic illus, valuations.

Pick, Albert.

Catalogue of European paper money since 1900. 2d ed.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications.

MNL has: 1st-5th eds., 1975-1986. 4th-5th eds. pub. as 2-vol. sets.

Rutlader, James.

Allied military currency; issues of military payment certificates from World War II-to date, and emergency issues caused by a war.

Kansas City, MO: Bill Johnson Creative Printers, 1968.

[iv], 91 pp., photographic illus., price valuations.

Schwan, C. Frederick.

World War II military currency, by C. Frederick Schwan and Joseph E. Boling: with Neil Shafer, Bill Kiszely, Allan R. Menke.

Portage, OH and Camden, SC: BNR Press, 1978.

Sten, George J.

Encyclopedia of world paper money; and illustrated guide-index compiled as an aid in the identification and translation of all currency, 1661-1964.

Port Washington, NY: Universal Publ. Co., 1965.

152 pp., some photographic illus.

Toy, Raymond S.

World War II Allied military currency.

3d illustrated ed.

San Diego, CA: Malter-Westerfield Pub. Co., 1969.

86 pp., with photographic illus., valuations.

"All known issues of World War II and Post War (U.S. & Allies) military currency are listed."

Toy, Raymond S.

World War II Allied military currency, by Raymond S. Toy, Calton F. Schwan. 4th ed.

Portage, OH: Carlton F. Schwan, 1974.

xii, 110 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Toy, Raymond S.

World War II Axis military currency, by Raymond S. Toy and Bob Meyer.

Tucson, AZ: Monitor Offset Printing Co., 1967.

98 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

"All known issues of World War II are listed."

FOREIGN AUCTION CATALOGS AND PRICE LISTS.

Ahlstroem, B., Mynthandel, A.B.

Price lists. Swedish, English, German.

Stockholm, Sweden.

lists nos. 11-13, 15, 47-48 (1963-1974)

Bank Leu, A.G.

Auction Catalogs, price lists.

Zurich, Switzerland.

Auctions 1-39 (1971-1986), incomplete; 3 unnumbered catalogs, Oct. 29, 1957-April 12-13, 1962; lists 12 and 15, 1975-77; Gold/Silver coin list, July, 1986; auctions jointly with Adolph Hess, A.G., nos. 24-49, 1964-1971 (incomplete).

Dombrowski, Holger, Muenzenhandlung.

Price lists. German.

Muenster, West Germany.

Nos. 46-74/75, 1972-1977 (incomplete); Intermuenz-Kurier 77-100 (1978-1982), incomplete; various book catalogs, 1974-1984.

Dorotheum.

Auction catalogs. German.

Vienna, Austria.

Auctions 286-295, 1966-1967; Sonderauktion 1-2, 1982-83,; Sammlung Hollschek, part VIII, pt. 3, 1958.

Galerie des Monnaies of Geneva, Ltd.

Coins of the world auction catalogs. English.

Geneva, Switzerland and New York, NY.

Dated sales: June 25-26, 1976; June 9, 10-11, 1978; July 25-26, 1981.

Gibbons, Stanley.

Issued by Stanley Gibbons Currency, Ltd., London, Eng; Stanley Gibbons Currency, Inc., San Bernardino, Calif., etc.

Various currency, coins, playing cards, bonds, checks, and other price lists, from period 1972-1984. English.

Giessener Muenzhandlung Dieter Gorny.

Auction Catalogs. German.

nos. 24, 30-32 (1983, 1984-1985)

Glendinning & Co., Ltd.

Auction catalogs. English.

London, Eng.

Catalogs Feb. 24, 1954-May 12-13, 1971.

Hirsch, Gerhard, Muenzenhandlung.

Auction catalogs. German.

Auctions 4-149, 1960-1986 (incomplete); Katalog no. 1, December 4-6, 1978, Bayerischer Vereinsbank.

Hoffmann, Dieter, Historisches Papiergeld.

Price lists. German.

Schwabach, West Germany.

Lists 1974-1985. Various, incomplete.

World paper money.

Kastner, Gitta, Muenzenhandlung.

Auction catalogs. German.

Munich, West Germany.

Catalogs 4-9, 11-13, Nov. 27-28, 1973-Dec. 1, 1976.

Koelner Muenzkabinett, Tyll Kroha.

Auction catalogs.

Koeln, West Germany.

Catalogs 25-40, Apr. 9-10, 1979—Nov. 19, 1985 (incomplete).

Kress, Karl, Muenchner Muenzhandlung.

Auction catalogs.

Munich, West Germany.

70nos. 116-190, Oct. 28, 1960-Nov. 14-15, 1985 (incomplete; some lacking). German.

Lanz, Numismatic, Muenchen.

Fixed price lists, auction catalogs. German.

Munich, West Germany.

List 9-50 (incomplete), 1960-1969.
Catalogs 2-23 (incomplete), 1973-1982.

Muenzen und Medaillen, A.G.

Price lists.

Basel, Switzerland.

nos. 172-485 (1957-1986), incomplete.
Also book price lists, special price lists, auction catalogs nos. 4-15 (incomplete), 1974-1985, etc. In German, French, or English.

Peus, Dr. Busso, Muenzhandlung.

Price lists. Auction catalogs. German.

Frankfurt am Main, West Germany.

Auction catalogs 255-278 (incomplete), 1963-71.
Price lists 9-38 (incomplete), 1971-1973.

Pilartz, Heinrich, Muenzhandlung.

Auction catalogs. German.

Koeln, West Germany.

JOURNALS

American Numismatic Society.

Museum notes.

New York: ANS.

no. 7, 1957—date.

Bunyan's chips; official publication of International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors.

Etters, PA.

v. 12 no. 1, Jan., 1974; v. 11 nos. 9, 11, Oct.-Dec., 1974; v. 12 nos. 2, 3, 8-10, Feb.-Nov., 1975. (Jan., 1974 called v. 12 no. 1 in error.)

Calcoin news; quarterly magazine.

Colton, CA, etc.: California State Numismatic Association.

v. 5 no. 1, 1951—date (earlier years incomplete)

The Canadian numismatic journal; official publication of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

v. 4 no. 5, May, 1959—date (earlier years incomplete)

The Canadian token; a bi-monthly publication for collectors of Canadian tokens.

St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, etc.:

Canadian Association of Token Collectors.

v. 8 no. 1, Jan., 1979—v. 13 no. 6, Nov., 1984 (whole nos. 32-67). (incomplete)

Carolina TAMS quarterly; official publication of the Carolina Token & Medal Society.

Greensboro, NC, etc.

v. 1 no. 1, Jan., 1981—date (whole no. 1-date) (mostly complete)

The celator; numismatic art of antiquity.

Lodi, WI: Wayne G. Sales.

v. 1 no. 5, Oct./Nov., 1987—date.

The centinel; journal of the Central States Numismatic Society.

place varies.

v. 13 ño. 2, 1965—date (earlier years incomplete)

The checklist; published by Check Collectors Round Table.

place varies

various issues, v. 7 no. 4, 1976-v. 15 no. 3, 1983 (nos. 28-54).

The Civil War token journal.

place varies: Civil War Token Society.

Title varies:

v. 1-v. 11 no. 2 (1967-1977) called *The Journal of the Civil War Token Society.*

v. 11 no. 3-v. 21 no. 4 (1977-1987) called *The Copperhead Courier.*

v. 22 no. 1, 1988 — called *The Civil War token journal.*

MNS has v. 2 no. 2, Summer, 1968—date.

Coin & medal news.

Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey, England: Token Publishing, Ltd.

Jan., 1984-Nov., 1987. Subscr. cancelled.

The coin dealer newsletter; ...a Monday morning report on the coin market.

Torrance, CA: CDN.

v. 11 no. 2, Jan. 12, 1973—date (mostly complete).

"Grey Sheets."

Coin monthly.

Brentwood, Essex, Eng.: Numismatic Publishing Co.

Nov. 2-15, 1979—date.

The coin press magazine.

East Orange, NJ: Frank G. Spadone; Iola, WI: Chester L. Krause.

Title varies:

through v. 5 no 4, Aug. 6, 1959, called *The flying eaglet.*

v. 5 no. 5-v. 5 no. 6, Sept. 9-Oct. 9, 1959, called *The coin news.*

v. 5 no. 7-v. 8 no. 26, Nov. 9, 1959-Dec. 1961, called *Coin press.*

MNS has v. 3 no. 9, Jan. 1958-v. 8 no. 26, Dec., 1961 (mostly complete).

Coin prices; the standard guide to all U.S. coin values.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, Inc.

no. 6, Spring, 1969—no. 86, Sept. 1982 (incomplete)

Coinage; world's largest circulation coin magazine.

Ventura, CA: Miller Magazines.

April, 1966-July, 1987 (incomplete after 1982)

Coins; the complete magazine for coin collectors.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, Inc.

v. 9 no. 1, Jan., 1962-v. 29 no. 7, July, 1982.

Coins and medals.

London, Eng.: Link House Publications, Ltd.

v. 1 no. 1, July-Sept., 1964—v. 12 no. 12, Dec., 1975.

The company store; a monthly bulletin for collectors and traders of coal company scrip.

Bristol, Tenn.: Cole S. Cuttle.

nos. 1-8, Nov., 1966-June, 1967.

Currency market review.

Des Moines, Iowa: Kagin's Numismatic Investment Corporation.

v. 1 nos. 1, 3-9 (1980); v. 2 no. 12 (1981); v. 3 no. 1 (1982).

Error trends coin magazine.

Oceanside, NY.

v. 9 no. 1, Jan. 25, 1977-v. 12 no. 7, July 25, 1980.

The fare box; a monthly news-letter for transportation token collectors.

Boston, MA: American Vecturist Association.

v. 9 no. 6, June, 1955—date.

The Franklin Mint almanac.

Franklin Center, PA: The Franklin Mint.

v. 1 no. 1, July, 1969—v. 12, no. 3, May/June, 1981. (complete).

Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten.

Frankfurt am Main, West Germany: Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Geldgeschichte.

nos. 13-108, Jan., 1969-July, 1985 (incomplete).

IKO-TAMS; published quarterly by Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio—Token and Medal Society.

Bloomington, IN, etc.

v. 1 no. 1, Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1978—date.

International Bank Note Society. I.B.N.S. Journal.

place varies (UR and US).

Summer, 1962—date.

Irish numismatics; Ireland's international coin magazine.

Dublin, Ireland: Stagecast Publications.

no. 13, Jan./Feb., 1970—no. 96, Nov/Dec., 1983. (ceased publication).

Journal of international numismatics; publication of the Organization of International Numismatists, a section of ANA.

Merrick, NY, etc.

v. 6 no. 1, 1972—v.13 no. 3, 1979.

The junk box; the official publication of the Michigan Token and Medal Society.

Midland, MI, etc.

v. 2 no. 1, Jan., 1967—date.

The Knight; official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association.

Columbia, MD: LNA

v. 2 no. 1, June/July, 1979—date.

The medallist.

Oceanside, CA: Irwin Batter.

v. 1, no. 1, n.d. (?1984)—date.

The Mexican Revolution reporter.

Ozawkie, Kans. & etc.?: Revolutionary Mexican Historical Society.

nos. 10, Aug., 1978-30, Feb., 1984.

"Rev Mex."

Missouri historical review.

Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri.

v. 59 no. 4, July, 1965—date.

Missouri Historical Society. Bulletin.

St. Louis, MO.

v. 16 no. 1, Oct., 1959—v. 36 no. 4, July, 1980 (mostly complete).

Missouri journal of numismatics; official publication of the Missouri Numismatic Society. Ed. Michael G. Pfefferkorn.

St. Louis, MO.

v. 1 no. 1, August 1976—date. Complete.

Numismatic scrapbook; America's monthly coin authority.

Sidney, Ohio: Amos Press, Inc., etc.

no. 47, Jan., 1940-no. 480, Feb., 1976.

"The Scrap Book."

Numismatics International.

NI bulletin.

Dallas, Tex.: NI.

38th meeting, August 16, 1967—date. (earlier years mostly complete).

The numismatist.

Colorado Springs, CO: American Numismatic Association.

v. 57 no. 1, Jan., 1944—date. Complete.

Paper money; official bimonthly publication of The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

place varies.

vols. 1-10, 1962-1971; v. 14-date (1975-).

Proof collectors corner; dedicated to the collector of proof coinage.

Pittsburgh, PA.: World Proof Numismatic Association.

v. 9 no. 81, April.-May, 1972—v. 10 no. 84, July-Aug., 1974; v. 14 no. 102, July-Aug., 1978.

The rag picker; official publication of the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan.

Kalamazoo, MI.

Various issues, v. 11 no. 3, May-June, 1976—v. 15 no. 1, Jan.-Feb., 1980.

The ration board; the official

publication of The Society of Ration Token Collectors.

Plainfield, NJ.

v. 9 nos. 3-4, Sept.-Dec., 1974; v. 10 no. 1, Mar., 1975 (whole nos. 29-31).

Russian Numismatic Society.

Journal – Zhurnal Russkogo Numizmaticheskogo Obshchestva.

Akron, Ohio.

v. 1 no. 1, June, 1979—date.

Scrip talk.

Fayetteville, WV: National Scrip Collectors Association.

v. 12 no. 98, Jan., 1984-date.

Seaby coin & medal bulletin.

London, Eng.: B.A. Seaby, Ltd.

no. 439, Dec., 1954-date. Complete.

The souvenir card journal; the official organ of the Souvenir Card Collectors Society.

place varies.

v. 2 nos. 1-4, 1982; v. 7 no. 1, Spring, 1987.

Spink & Son, Ltd.

The numismatic circular.

London, Eng.

v. 34 pts. 1-2, Jan.-Feb., 1926—v. 94 no. 1, Feb., 1986. Subscr. cancelled.

The shekel.

Tamarac, Fla.: American Israel Numismatic Association.

v. 1 no. 1, Spring, 1968—v. 17 no. 6, Nov.-Dec., 1984 (whole nosw. 1-86). Incomplete.

TAMS journal; official organ of the Token and Medal Society.

Tecumseh, MI, etc.: TAMS, Inc.

v. 1 no. 1, April, 1961—date. (complete).

Tax token tally.

St. Louis, MO: Michael G. Pfefferkorn.

v. 1 no. 1, Oct., 1970—v. 3 no. 1, Dec., 1972. (complete).

The voice of the turtle; North American Journal of Numismatics.

Chicago: Argonaut Publishers, pub. for the Ancient Coin Club of America (etc.).

Title varies;

v. 1 no. 5-v. 5 no. 12, Nov., 1962-Dec., 1966, called *The Voice of the turtle.*

v. 6 nos. 1-12, 1967, called *The turtle.*

⅓v. 7 no. 1-v. 8 no. 3, Jan., 1968-Mar., 1969, called *North American Journal of Numismatics.*

MNS has v.1 no. 5, Nov., 1962- v. 8 no. 3, Mar., 1969.

Whitman numismatic journal.

Racine, WI: Whitman Publishing Co.

v. 1 no. 1, Jan., 1964-v. 5 no. 12, Dec., 1968.

World coins; devoted to foreign and ancient coins.

Sidney, Ohio: Amos Press.

v. 1 no. 1, 1964-v. 13 no. 3, Mar., 1976. (complete)

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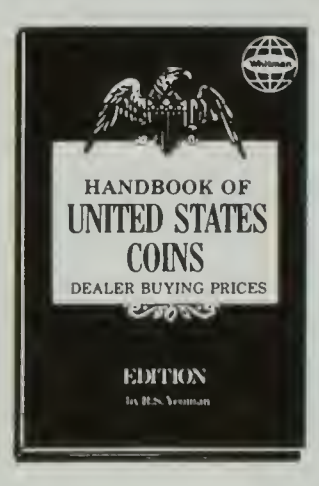

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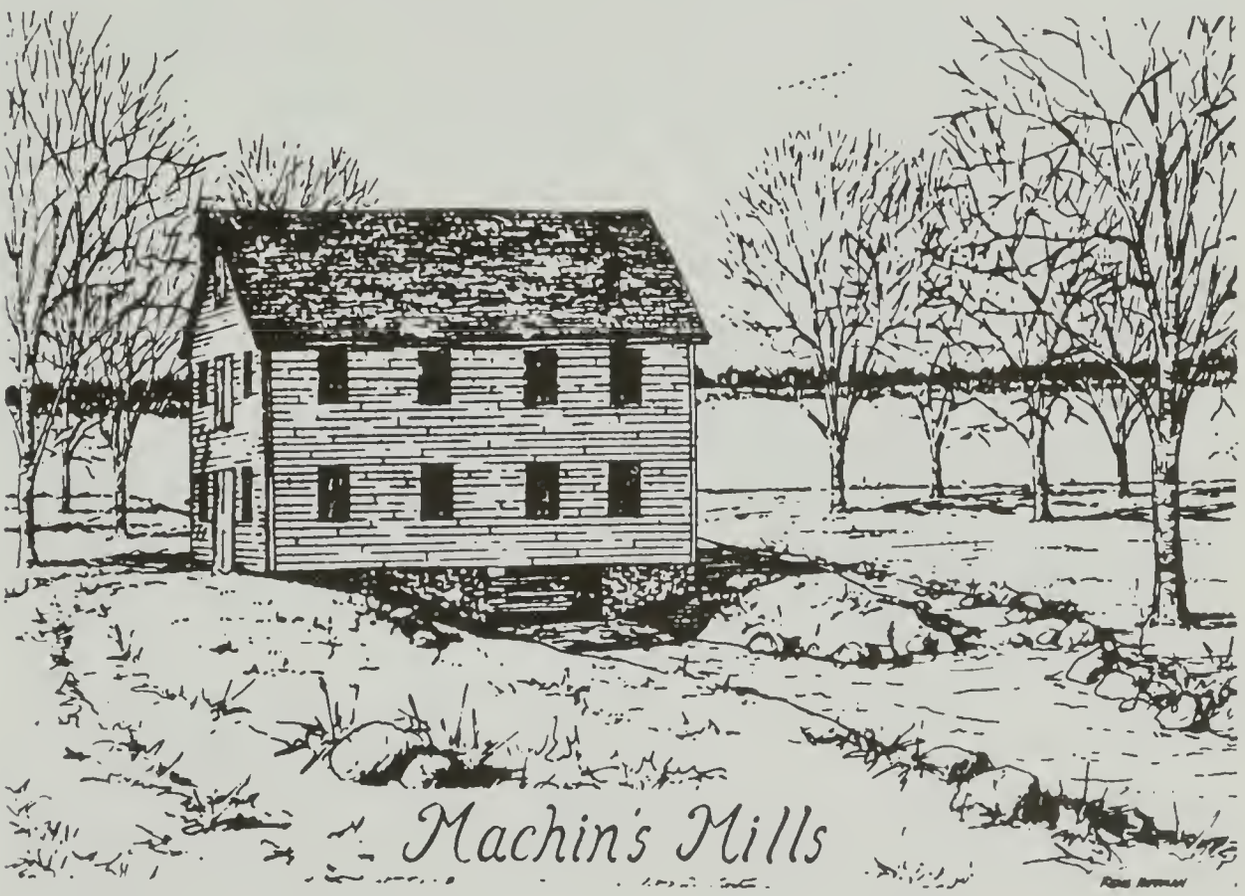
FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

MACHIN'S MILLS COINAGE

by

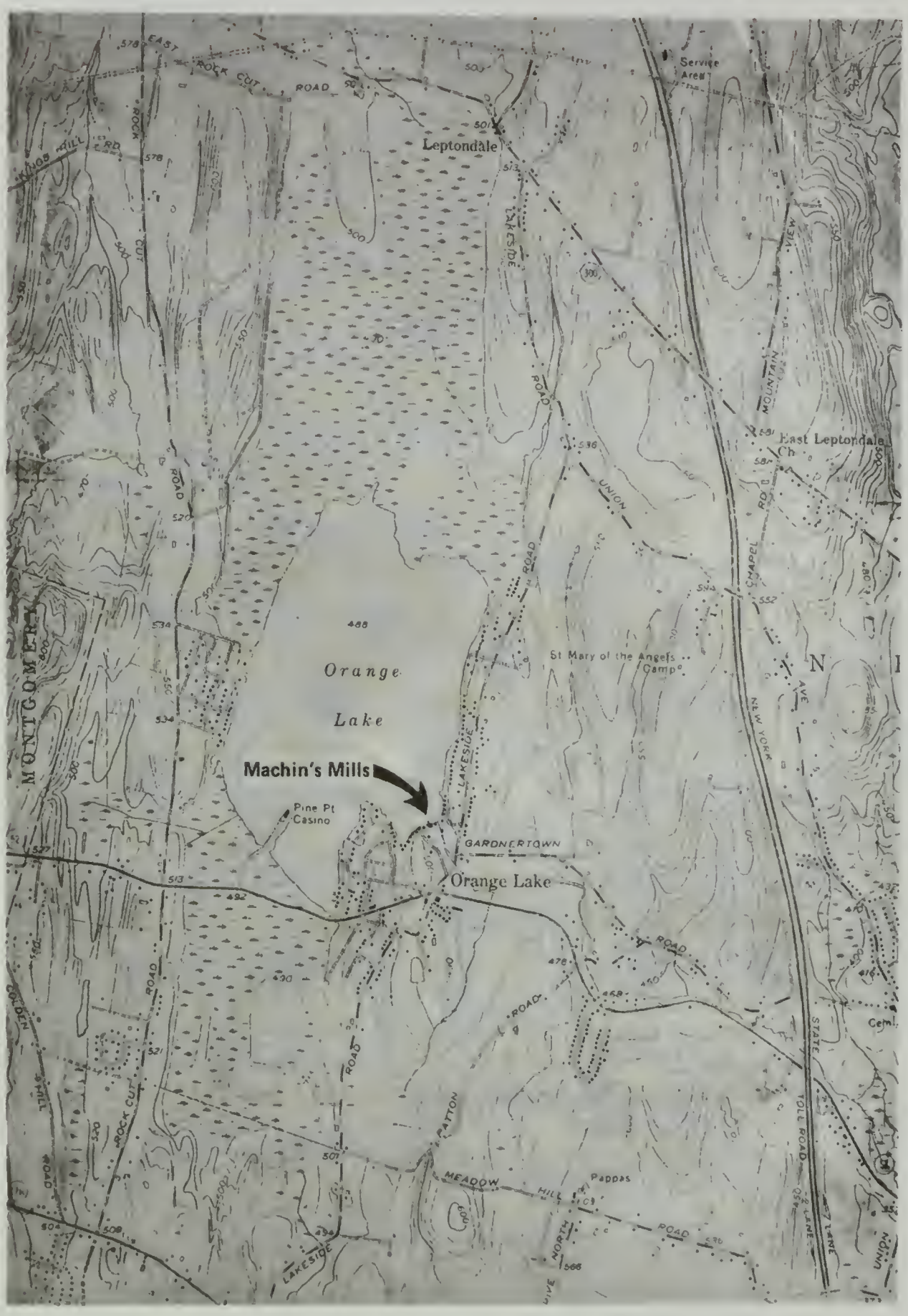
JOHN A. BUSH

The history of Machin's Mills is among the most fascinating in Early American Coinage. Machin's Mills was located on the shore of Orange Pond, near present day Newburgh, New York. It was built originally as a grist and a saw mill by Captain Thomas Machin. He was the army engineer who built the famous chain across the Hudson River at West Point, during the Revolutionary War. This chain was placed here to prevent the British from passing that point of the river, with their navy, which would have divided the Continental Army. In 1787 the mill was converted into a mint house, when Machin formed his company for the manufacturing of hardware.



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THOMAS MACHIN'S MILL AT ORANGE LAKE VIEW LOOKING WEST

The term "hardware" refers to copper coin. This designation came about when imitation British halfpence were shipped from Birmingham, Endland to America. These counterfeit halfpennies were imported to America in casks under the name "hardware" or "wrought copper."



reprinted from THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER, July 1984.

MAP OF ORANGE LAKE—FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF NEWBURGH, N.Y. SHOWING APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF MINT SITE

On March 3, 1787, Thomas Machin filed a petition with the New York State Legislature requesting a grant for permission to coin money for the State of New York. Between March 15 and April 7, the intent to establish this coinage was abandoned, because of the inability of New York State to draft a plan, not only to regulate the copper coinage circulating at that time but also to provide a state-produced copper coinage. Machin set up his business to produce copper coinage on April 18, 1787. However, on April 20, 1787, the New York State Legislature passed a bill which reduced the value of legal coppers and made passing illicit coppers subject to confiscation and to penalty. Because of this action by New York State, there remained three options for Machin's company to succeed: to solicit from Congress or another state a coinage contract or to merge with another company having an existing coining agreement.

Thomas Machin had five partners, and on June 7, 1787, they joined with Ruben Harmon and his partners in the manufacture of Vermont Coinage. Harmon had a mint at Rupert, Vermont, which had been operating since July 1, 1785, and on October 24, 1786, Ruben Harmon negotiated a new contract with the Republic of Vermont. Harmon's contract, which now affected Machin and his partners, was extended for eight more years, beginning on July 1, 1787.

Thus when Machin's Mills started operating as a hardware manufactory, the only products of Thomas Machin and his partners were dies of the Vermont Coinage for the Rupert mint in Vermont. So in order to make a return on their investment, Machin and his associates began producing their version of imitation British halfpence. This offered minimum risk of detection because their product would blend in with the already circulating Birmingham Coppers. These Machin's Mills imitation British halfpence can be recognized by the single outline in the crosses of Britannia's shield and by the large triangular denticles along the circumference of the coin. Besides the imitation British Halfpennies, Machin's Mills also coined New York State Patterns, Counterfeit 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree Shillings, Connecticut Coppers, Vermont Coppers, and New Jersey Coppers.

The copper Machin used for the coins was obtained by melting brass cannon and separating out the zinc. The copper was moulded into ingots and then rolled into flat sheets. The blanks were then cut from this sheet by a screw press. The blanks were then put into a cylinder with sand, sawdust, and water and were then left to revolve in this cylinder, through the night. This process would smooth the edges of the blanks. The coins were then struck using a screw press. This coin press consisted of an iron frame with a screw that worked through it. The screw had large square threads with an iron bar about ten feet long placed through it. On each end of the bar were lead weights of about 500 lbs. Ropes were attached to each end of the bar and two men, on either end of the lever bar, would swing the lever bar by pulling on the ropes at one end. A fifth man would sit in a pit, so that the lever bar would not strike his head. He would lay the blanks on the die with his fingers and then he would remove the coin after it was struck. The maximum obtainable coinage over a short period of time was sixty coins per minute.

These coinage operations were looked upon with suspicion by the local residents because the workmen sometimes were masks, worked at night, and circulated stories about the devil working for them. All these actions were used to keep the curious away.

The demise of the coinage operations at Machin's Mills was probably in early 1790. The exact date is not known, but it was caused by two events: the adoption of the U.S. Constitution and the formation of the Federal Government on March 4, 1789. Thus the individual states were prohibited from coining their own money. However, the death knell began to sound for Machin's Mills with the collapse of the copper price in July 1789; this breakdown made the coinage of copper pieces unprofitable.

Surely, Thomas Machin, who had succeeded in earlier endeavors, along with his partners, had to feel displeasure with the results of their business enterprise. The expectations they had envisioned—namely, obtaining a coinage contract from a state legislature or from Congress—never materialized. In order not to suffer a greater loss, they were forced to produce their copper coinage in a covert manner, and thus they were never to receive recognition for their workmanship.

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A MISSOURI RECORD

Continued from the July, 1985 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in the attribution of and/or establishment of the historical significance of items listed in this column. Submission of items relating to Missouri for publication is also welcomed.

31. Obv. INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE / 1892 / ST. LOUIS FEB. 22
Rev. FIRST PEOPLES PARTY CONVENTION / 1776 /
* OHAMA JULY 4, 1892 *
29 mm. Round Aluminum

This dual convention badge hints at the role St. Louis played in the formation of one of America's most remarkable political parties, the Peoples or Populist Party. The Populist Party garnered over one million votes for its first Presidential candidate, General James B. Weaver.

CONTINUED...**BIBLIOGRAPHY — MACHIN'S MILLS COINAGE**

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PATENTED SCRIP IN MISSOURI

by Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Note: The author is indebted to the many collectors who have made rubbings available for study and particularly to Lloyd Wagaman of Camby, Indiana, who is making a study of (and attempting to attribute) all of the Ingle System issues, and to Tom Wall of Independence, Missouri, for some of the illustrations that accompany this article.

This article is based on original research and analysis. Along with providing new information, the author hopes to encourage more research and communication on patented scrip. For additional background information, the author relied on the following references in the Missouri Numismatic Society Library: Stuart E. Brown, Jr's *Scrip Trade Tokens Issued by United States Coal Mining Companies Stores (1978);* Walter Caldwell's "Scrip Store," *TAMS Journal* (February, 1972); and Robert W. Craigo's "The History of 'System' Coal Company Scrip," parts 1 and 2, *TAMS Journal* (June and August, 1972). Additional information was supplied by John W. Byars, Jr., Jim Hinton, and David E. Schenkman.

Part IV. Documentation and Other Evidence

Continued from July 1987 issue.

This store at 8226 Alabama Street in South St. Louis near River Des Peres is the former site of Traxler and Meyer's Grocery. The partnership lasted about five years.

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
J. M. DYE & SONS	VANDALIA (AUDRAIN)	The J. M. DYE & SONS CO. may have been a successor to F. P. Dye & Brother Mercantile Co. The company is listed as a grocery and dry goods store (J. M. Dye) in 1924. From 1926-1934, J. M. DYE & SONS operated a grocery & dry goods store. In 1934 the firm also dealt in women's wear.From 1929-1933, the store was also listed as a women's wear store. J. F. Dye operated a women's wear and dry goods store in 1938.Joe M. Dye, Jr. is recorded as the proprietor of a grocery and hardware store from 1938-1945; a dealer in poultry from 1938-1949; a feed store dealer from 1944-1945; and a produce dealer from 1947-1949. J. M. Dye & Sons is recorded in the Feb., 1972 issue of the TAMS Journal as having ordered 3000 tokens in 1926. The tokens were purchased in four	MMS		Br	5
			MMS		Ni/Br	10
			MMS		Br	500

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		separate orders: May 27, July 26, August 11, and Nov. 8. The original order was for a complete series of nickel (actually nickel-plated brass) tokens in the denominations of 5 (300), 10 (300), 25 (300), 50 (300), 100 (600), 500 (100), and 1000 (100). The 500 and 1000 tokens were returned to the manufacturer. Supplementary orders were for 500 (200 in copper), 5 and 10 (300 each in nickel) and 25 (100 in nickel) and 500 (100 in copper). The "copper" tokens appear to have been struck in brass.				
F.K. EALES	HANNIBAL (MARION)	The Eales Bros.-- Henry P. and Edward Eales—were grocers, operating at 635 Union. Henry Eales was listed as a grocer from 1900-1920. Edward Eales was listed as a grocer from 1900-1912. FERREN K. EALES was listed as a grocer at 715 Union in 1914. Mrs. S.G. Eales	IS-09	5a B	Br	1

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		operated a grocery store in 1916.				
FRED. EHRET	BUSCH (PIKE)	FRED. EHRET is recorded as having a general store from 1914-1916. No town listings were given before 1909.	IS-09	3 B	Ni/Br	100
ELDRED & BEEBE	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	Burton S. Eldred was the proprietor of the Junction Hotel at 8 E. 9th from 1902-1922. He is listed as the manager of the Delmar Hotel, 104 W. 9th, in 1930. He also ran a grocery and meat store from 1912-1919 at 1003 Cleveland. M.B. Elred ran a saloon in 1918. BURTON S. ELDRED and LEO BEEBE ran the grocery store at 1003 Cleveland in 1914-1915.	IS-09 IS-09	5b A 7a B	Ni/Br Ni/Br	1 100
ENTERPRISE STORE CO.	SILEX	The ENTERPRISE STORE Co. is a general store which has been in business from 1909 to the present. (The Enterprise Store Co. is recorded in the Feb., 1972 issue of the TAMS Journal as having ordered 1550 tokens issue has not been verified.)				

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
FARMERS STORE	BROWNING	(This company is listed in the Feb., 1972 issue of the TAMS Journal as having ordered 900 tokens in 1934. The tokens have not been verified.)				
FARMERS SUPPLY CO.	EAST PRAIRIE (MISSISSIPPI)	The FARMERS SUPPLY CO. was in business as a general store from 1914-1930.	IS-14	9d M	Cu	50
FEDERAL HILL STORE (see T.F. DALTON)	FLAT RIVER (ST. FRANCOIS)					
F.E. FELKER	MESLER (STODDARD)	FRANK E. FELKER operated a general store from c.1916-c.1958. Listings Listings from F.E. FELKER at Paradise, Mo. appear to be for the same store. Paradise may have been an alternate name for Mesler	IS-14	9b Ib	Br	1
			IS-14	9b Ib	CuNi	5
			IS-14	9b Ib	CuNi	10
			IS-14	9c Ib	Ni/Br	25
			IS-14	9c Ic	CuNi	50
			IS-14	9c Ic	CuNi	100
			IS-14	9c Ic	Br	500
			IS-14	9d Ic	Br	1000
J.D. FERGUSON & SON	BONNE TERRE (ST. FRANCOIS)	J.D. FERGUSON operated a grocery store in 1909-1910 and a general store from 1912-1919. The company is listed as J.D. FERGUSON & SON from 1920-1926. Emmett E. Ferguson operated a general store from 1927-1931.	IS-14	9c Ib	CuNi	10

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
C. R. FLEMING	HARRISONVILLE (CASS)	C. R. FLEMING ran a hardware store from 1913-1918; he also dealt in implements from 1914-1916. In 1919, he had a grocery, flour, and feed business.	IS-14	9b E	CuNi	5
			IS-14	9c E	CuNi	25
			IS-14	9a E	Steel	50
			IS-14	9a J	Steel	100
			IS-14	9a J	Cu	500
			IS-14	9a J	Cu	1000
FORD & CO.	PATTERSON (WAYNE)	FORD & CO. operated a general store from 1909-1922.	IS-14		Ni/Br	5
			IS-14	8a Nb	CuNi	100
J. B. FORRESTER	CARDWELL (DUNKLIN)	JILES B. FORRESTER ran a general store from 1904-1926. The business was recorded as Forrester & Adams in 1910.	IS-09	4a A	Br	5
M. M. FOUNTAIN	HANNIBAL (MARION)	MARK M. FOUNTAIN ran a grocery store at 905 Lindell from 1914-1916.	IS-09	3 B	Br	100
H. F. FUIST & SON	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	HENRY F. FUIST is recorded as having his grocery store and residence at 1435 Madison from 1901-1916. The firm was called H. F. FUIST & SON from 1917-1919. The son was Ferdinand E. Fuist.	IS-09	4a A	Br	5

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
G. W. FULLER	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	GEORGE W. FULLER ran a grocery and meat store in 1913-1914. The address of the store in 1914 was 2203 Olive. In 1915, Fuller was listed as a driver and in 1916-1917, he was listed as a butcher for Harrison Bros.	IS-14	9b Ib	Br	1
ED GORDON	EDINA (KNOX)	E. GORDON ran a grocery store from 1909-1914. He is listed as Ed only in 1914. Frank Gordon ran a harness shop from 1900-1933. The business also did shoe repair from 1926-1933. Frank Gordon's estate operated the harness and shoeshop in 1934.	IS-09	7a A	Br	100
A. J. GREER MODEL GROCERY	SIKESTON (SCOTT)	A. J. GREER'S grocery is recorded for the years 1918-1919. In 1923, Greer, Vaughn, & Felker operated a confectionary.	IS-14	6 Gb	Br	1000
J. F. GREWE	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	J. FREDERICK GREWE ran a grocery store from 1901-1915 and a saloon from 1908-1914. A business direc-	IS-09	6b A	Br	1

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		tory also noted that he sold meats in 1914. He is listed as Frederick Grewe and his grocery store was located at 1901 Dodier from 1901-1904. In 1905, the business was located at 4428 N. Broadway. From 1906-1908, he was listed as Frederick J. Grewe at 4428 N. Broadway, and from 1909-1915, he was listed as J. Frederick Grewe at the same address. His saloon was listed at the N. Broadway address under the name Frederick J. Grewe. His widow Louisa Grewe ran the grocery store in 1916 and continued to live at 4428 N. Broadway from 1917-1918.				
HALL & REID	EOLIA (PIKE)	HALL & REID is listed in the Feb., 1972 issue of TAMS Journal as having ordered 1000 tokens. According to the company records, an order totaling $140 was received on Nov. 28, 1918. No details about the order were given. HALL& REID	IS-14	9b La	Ni/Br	5

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		operated a general store in 1919-1920. The predecessor firms were probably Risk & Gibbs (1916) and Risk & Reid (1918). store from 1927-1931. L. L. Reid is listed as having a general store in 1918.Reid & Son operated the general store in 1921.				
W.J. HANEY & SON	PERKINS (SCOTT)	W.J. HANEY & SON operated a general store and saw mill c.1909-1921. W.J. Haney is recorded as the sole operator of the general store in 1922-1926 and of the saw mill in 1922-1924.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	1a 3	HaBa HaBa	10 25 100
HARDWICK'S	BERTRAND (MISSISSIPPI) & DIEHLSTADT (SCOTT)	This firm is listed as S. B. HARDWICK 10¢ store and general store in 1912. In 1916-1918 and 1924-1934, it is listed as S. B. Hardwick Merc. Co. From 1919-1923, it is listed as Hardwick & Albright. The S. B. Hardwick Merc. Co. operated a general store in Diehlstadt from 1929-1931.	IS-14	9b O	Cu	1

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMINATION
W. E. Harris	---	This entry has been re-attributed to Ona, Florida based on find evidence.	---	---	---	---
I. M. HAYCRAFT	POPLAR BLUFF	I. M. Haycraft resided in Poplar Bluff as early as 1908. I. M. Haycroft is recorded as a grocer 1909-1910. The 1910 census lists Isaac M. and Lizzie Haycraft who had migrated from Kentucky. Isaac M. was a laborer at the Parker Plant (ation?) and Lizzie was a grocery clerk. Lizzie Haycraft is listed as a grocer in 1916 and I.M. HAYCRAFT appears as the operator of the grocery 1918-1920.	IS-14	8c Ib	Ni/Br	10
J. W. HIBBS & SON	AVERT (STODDARD)	J. W. HIBBS & SON operated a general store from 1914-1921.	IS-14	9c La	Ni/Br	50
HIMMELA DEPT. STORE	HAWK POINT (LINCOLN)	The HIMMELA DEPT. STORE was listed in the Feb., 1972 issue of the TAMS Journal as having ordered 1000 tokens in 1918. The				

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		company name appears to be an error for a general store operated by Louis Himmel from 1910-1927, Mrs. D. Himmel in 1929-1930 and Demarius Himmel in 1931. The issuance of the tokens has not been verified.				
FRANK HOFFMAN	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	FRANK HOFFMAN ran a saloon from 1912-1918. His addresses were listed as 8015 Ivory (1912; 1916); 424 W. Primm (1913-1914); and 8008 Idaho (1915).	IS-09 IS-09	 7a D	 Br	1 100
W. R. HOLLICK ONE HORSE GROCERY	EAST PRAIRIE (MISSISSIPPI)	W. R. HOLLICK ran a grocery/general store from 1913-1949. He also sold liquor and hardware in 1940.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14 IS-14			5 50 100 500
G. W. HOUSER	DESLOGE (ST. FRANCOIS) ELVINS & FLAT RIVER (ST. FRANCOIS)	The Houser Drug Co. was listed from 1900-1905 in Desloge; from 1900-1905 in Flat River; and in 1900 in Elvins. GEORGE W. HOUSER operated a drug store in Desloge from 1909-1930 and a grocery store from 1909-1930. The business	IS-14 IS-14	 9c Lb	 Ni/Sn	50 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		was listed as a general store in 1914-1916, 1923, and 1926. J. C. Houser operated a drug store in Flat River in 1909.				
JNO. F. JORDAN	FISK (BUTLER)	JOHN F. JORDAN operated a drug store from 1900-1919, a general store from 1905-1919, and a saloon in 1900. The business was listed as a grocery store in 1900, 1904, and 1909.				
K.C. CO-OPERATIVE CO.	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	The K.C. CO-OPERATIVE CO. is reported to have been listed in a 1912 business directory.	IS-09			1
KEMPINSKY-JONES-BUTTS MERC. CO.	VANDALIA (AUDRAIN)	KEMPINSKY-JONES BUTTS MERC. CO. was the successor to Kempinsky & Jones, dealers in clothing, shoes, etc. (1914). KEMPINSKY-JONES-BUTTS MERC. CO. was a general store operating from 1916-1919. According to the Feb., 1972 issue of TAMS Journal, this company	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9b D 9c D 8c D	Ni/Br Br Br	1 10 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		ordered 900 tokens in 1919. The order was received on May 31, 1919.				
KNORPP SUPPLY CO.	DE SOTO (JEFFERSON)	W. J. Knorpp ran a general store in 1900. KNORPP SUPPLY CO. was in business as a general store from 1904-1923.	IS-14 IS-14	8a E 5 E	Ni/Br Ni/Cu	10 25
KOENIG, BUESCHER, & KOENIG	WENTZVILLE (ST. CHARLES)	KOENIG, BUESCHER, & KOENIG operated a general store from 1908-1921. According to the Feb., 1972 issue of the TAMS Journal, this firm ordered 3000 tokens in 1919. Surviving records indicate an order on Nov. 29, 1918 for $140 and another order on Jan. 3, 1919 for 2000 checks and 100 purses. The company did business as Koenig-Buescher Merc. Co. from 1922-1947.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9b E 9c La 8b La	Br Ni/Br Ni/Br	1 50 100
KUHNE BROS. MERC. CO.	TROY (LINCOLN)	KUHNE BROS. ordered 1000 tokens in 1918 according to the Feb., 1972 issue of TAMS Journal. The firm was a	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	? La 9c La 9c La 8c La	Br Ni/Br CuNi CuNi	1 25 50 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		general store from 1910-1949 and a dairy and ice cold storage business from 1940-1949. It dealt in pro duce from 1930-1934.				
J. W. LAIRD	ELVINS (ST. FRANCOIS)	J. W. LAIRD ran a grocery store from 1919-1927. He placed an order on May 27, 1919; however, no details were recorded. In 1929, the business was listed as dry goods and notions; in 1931, it was listed as dealing in clothing and shoes. M. A. & J. W. Laird ran a grocery store from 1929- 1932. In 1922, the business was called Laird & Seabaugh. J. C. Laird was a dealer in auto supplies from 1922- 1926.	IS-14 IS-14			1 10
J. W. LAMB	ELKTON (HICKORY) FLEMINGTON (POLK)	J. W. LAMB ran a general store in Elkton from 1914-1916 and a branch store in Flemington in 1914.	IS-14			100
LONG MERC. CO.	CRYSTAL CITY & FESTUS	The Long Bros. Merc. Co. operated a general store	IS-14			1

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
	(JEFFERSON)	in Festus (1910-1913). The business was listed as LONG MERC. CO. from 1914-1933. They also had a branch store in Crystal City from 1921-1929.				
C. H. MAEVERS	EGYPT MILLS (CAPE GIRARDEAU)	CHARLES H. MAEVERS operated a general store from 1904-1930. The business was listed as Maevers & Daugherty in 1909.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9b Ha	Ni/Br	5 10 50
A. MAXEINER	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	A. MAXEINER operated a grocery at 1223 Independence Ave. 1909-1911. The grocery was located at 1223 Fremont Ave. in 1914. Business directories list a bakery 1909-1913 and a meat merchant in 1914. From 1916 to 1933, August E. Maxeiner was employed by the Ennis-Hanly-Blackburn Coffee Co. He died c.1946.	IS-09 IS-09 IS-09	6a B 4a B 7b B	 Br 	1 10 25
McCAULEY & JOHNSON	POYNER (RIPLEY)	McCAULEY & JOHNSON ran a general store from 1918-1921. The business was called Johnson &	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9b E 9c E 9d E 9b E	Ni/Cu Ni/Br Ni/Br Br	5 25 50 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		Gibson from 1922-1958. The firm also had a branch in Middlebrook, Arkansas in 1929-1931.				
McCAULEY & JOHNSON	POYNER (RIPLEY)	McCAULEY & JOHNSON ran a general store from 1918-1921. The business was called Johnson & Gibson from 1922-1958. The firm also had a branch in Middlebrook, Arkansas in 1929-1931.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	9b E 9c E 9d E 9b E	Ni/Cu Ni/Br Ni/Br Br	5 25 50 100
McATEE MERCANTILE CO.	JACKSON (CAPE GIRARDEAU)	O'Brien & McAtee had a grocery and feed business in 1900. McAtee & Buerkle had a grocery store in 1904 and a grocery and feed store in 1905. In 1908, the business was listed as the S. M. McAtee store. From 1909-1930, McATEE MERCANTILE CO. was listed as a grocery/general store. On Sept. 19, 1920, the McAtee Mercantile Co. ordered 1000 tokens which were the type made by the Insurance Credit	IS-14 ICS-19	8a D	Br Br	1 1

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		System. The cost was $32.50. This was a rather large reorder to supplement the previously purchased IS-14 tokens.				
JNO. M. MILLER	ROMBAUER (BUTLER)	JOHN M. MILLER ran a general store from 1912-1947.	IS-14	8a E	Ni/Cu	1
			IS-14	5 E	Ni/Br	5
			IS-14	7 E	Ni/Br	10
			IS-14	4a E	Ni/Br	50
			IS-14	4a J	CuNi	100
GUS. MOOG GROC.	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	The GUS. MOOG GROCERY CO. succeeded Moog Bros. Grocery Co. which operated at 3226 N. 11th from 1906-1911 and at 3326 N. 11th in 1908-1909. Saloons also operated at both sites. Benjamin Moog left the partnership for the saloon business and August Moog remained a grocer at 3226 N. 11th from 1912-1946 when he sold out to Vito Giannola, another grocer.	IS-14			1
			IS-14			5
			IS-14			25
H. H. MUELLER	JACKSON (CAPE GIRARDEAU)	H. H. MUELLER was in the wholesale and retail	IS-14			100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		meat and packing business from 1900-1927. From 1909-1904, the business was listed as a meat & pork packer. In 1905-1908, it was a meat market. Mueller Bros. was listed as meat packers from 1929-1933.				
D. C. MYERS	GREEN CITY (SULLIVAN)	Myers Bros. & Schuster were listed as grocers in 1890. Daniel C. & Frank S. Myers were in business as grocers from 1891-1905. D. C. MYERS operated a grocery/general store from 1909-1947. The firm also dealt in shoes from 1898-1913 and notions from 1914-1916. He operated a telephone exchange from 1923-1951. He was in the wholesale and retail flour and feed business from 1938-1940. He also operated a hotel in 1940.	IS-09			5
WM. F. NIEDERLUECKE	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	WM. F. NIEDERLUECKE operated a grocery store	IS-09			25

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		at 1901 Montgomery from 1900-1926; at 1462 Warren from 1903-1905; and at 1460 Warren in 1918. He also operated a saloon at 1901 Montgomery from 1902-1908 and at 2707 N. 19th from 1909-1918. Wm. F. Niederluecke left the grocery business c.1926 to become president of the J. G. D				
ONE HORSE GROCERY (see W. R. HOLLICK)	EAST PRAIRIE (MISSISSIPPI)					
PALACE PHARMACY	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	The PALACE PHARMACY was listed in directories from 1910-1914.	IS-09	6a D	Br	1
PRIEST-BEHRENS MERC. CO.	JACKSON (CAPE GIRARDEAU)	Priest & Behrens was listed as a general store from 1900-1910. It was listed as PRIEST-BEHRENS MERC. CO. in 1912-1914.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	5 Ga 5 Ga	Cu Cu	1 5 50
A. R. PRITCHETT	MIDDLETOWN (MONTGOMERY)	A. R. PRITCHETT apparently was the successor to the Sharp Chain store in Middletown. He ran a general	ORCO Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. ORCO		Ni Cu Br Cu Br	5 10 25 50 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		store from 1938 to 1947. There are three varieties of the 5 and two varieties of the 100	Pat. Pend.		Br	500
W. E. REAK	DEXTER (STODDARD)	W. E. REAK operated a general store from 1910-1919. W. E. Reak & Son operated a general store from 1920-1921. W. E. Reak operated a grocery store from 1922-1940. The business was known as Reaks Grocery from 1941-1946 and Reaks Food Market from 1949-1959, dealing in groceries and meats.	IS-14	9a F	Br	500
WM. REMMERT	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	WM. REMMERT is recorded as a saloonkeeper at 112 Mullanphy in 1897 and at 1100 Palm in 1908. He is also listed as a grocer at 1100 Palm with his residence at the same location from 1902-1920. Wm. Remmert died c.1920 and was succeeded by his son, Wm.H. Remmert, who stayed with the business from 1921-1936. The younger Remmert sold the grocery to George Albers.	IS-09 IS-09 IS-09	4b A 4a A 5a A	Br Br Br	1 5 50 (cstp. S)

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
C. H. ROBERTS	CHAFFEE (SCOTT) ELDON (MILLER)	C. H. ROBERTS is listed as being in the grocery business in 1913 and in the restaurant business in 1914-1916 in Chaffee. He is listed as a hotel owner in Eldon in 1918.	IS-14 IS-14	9b Ha 9b Ha	Cu Ni/Br	50 5
J. C. ROBERTSON CO.	MOUNTAIN GROVE (WRIGHT)	J. C. ROBERTSON & CO. operated a general store from 1910-1934 and a dry goods, clothing, and shoe store from 1938-1945.	IS-14	5 Ga	Cu	1
ROGERS & CO.	MEXICO (AUDRAIN)	ROGERS & CO., a grocery, was listed only in a 1914 directory.	IS-14 IS-14	9c Ib 9c Ib	CuNi CuNi	10 25
A. C. ROSS	QULIN (BUTLER)	A. C. ROSS is listed as operating a grocery and meat market in 1914-1919, a restaurant in 1914, and a general store in 1916.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	 5 F 5 F	 Ni/Br Ni/Cu	1 25 100
M. F. ROTH MODEL GROCERY	ILLMO (SCOTT)	MARTIN F. ROTH operated a grocery store from 1918-1947. By 1949, the grocery was listed as	IS-14	9b Ga	Ni/Br	25

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT.REV./ CO.OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		being operated by Roth & Held. From 1956-1959, it was simply listed as the Model Grocery with a designation as a grocery-market.				
HERMAN H. RUMPF	ST. JOSEPH (BUCHANAN)	H. H. RUMPF is listed in a 1914 business directory as dealing in groceries and notions. Herman H. Rumpf, who was probably the same man, is listed in the St. Joseph city directories as an employee of the C. B. & Q. R. R. as early as 1906. Herman H. Rumpf moved up to the position of chief clerk c.1911 and later moved to Detroit in 1915. No grocer named H. H. Rumpf was listed in the city directories.	IS-14 IS-14 IS-14	3 B	Br	1 50 100
HERMAN SACHS	KENNETT (DUNKLIN)	HERMAN SACHS ran a general store and furniture business from 1900-1919. He also dealt in dry goods, boots, and shoes from 1900-1914 and clothing in 1914. His business	IS-09	7a A	Br	25

to be continued...

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday Afternoon of each month. Meetings open at 12:15 p.m. An auction is held for members. Meetings are held on the top floor of the Ira E. Berry—Coldwell Banker Office on the northwest corner of Olive Street Road intersection with I-270. The club address is P.O. Box 27877, St. Louis, Missouri 63146, the phone is (314) 481-7630.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

1988

July 24	Kurt Alt	The Philippines and U.S. Territorial Coinage.
August 28	Jim Watson	The War in the Pacific.
September 25	William Armstrong	Counterfeits and Forgeries.
October 23	Erick Brinson	To be Announced
November 27	Gerry Alt	The English Civil War.
December	---	Christmas Party

1989

January 22	Ira Nathan	The Annual Bullion and Economic Forecast.
February 26	Mike Pfefferkorn	African Adventures.
March 26	Bruce Smith	Numis-quiz VI.
April 23	Curtis Farley, Jr.	British Influence on Hong Kong Coinage.
May 28	Mike Butland	18th Century German State Coinage.
June 25	Verland Nelson	Beards and Hair Styles on Imperial Roman Coins.
July 23	Earl Biffle	Religious Coins of the Jewish Kings.
August 27		

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Sheraton Plaza Hotel at 900 Westport Plaza (I-270 at Page) is the location. Their mailing address is P. O. Box 8800, St. Louis, Missouri 63102.

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at the Belleville Library at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Dupo Coin Club meets the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dupo, Illinois V.F.W. Hall. (one block past high school to South Fifth Street—eight blocks to V.F.W. to 200 N. Fifth Street)

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

October 8-9, 1988	The Columbia Coin Club's Annual Coin Show is at the Best Western Columbia Inn, I-70 and Highway 635, Columbia, Missouri
October 15-16, 1988	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Fall Show is at the Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
November 9, 1988	National Silver Dollar Round Table is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 10-13, 1988	Ninth National Silver Dollar Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 10-13, 1988	The third annual National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 25-27, 1988	The Heart of America Numismatic Association's 30th Annual Show is at the Park Place Hotel, 1601 N. Universal, Kansas City, Missouri.
February 18-19, 1989	Dupo Coin Show is at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 24-26, 1989	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the St. Louis Airport Marriott.
April 29-30, 1989	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Spring Show is at the Belle-Clair Exposition Center, Routes 13 & 159, Belleville, Illinois.
May 20-21, 1989	The Central Missouri Coin Club has its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Missouri.
August 4-6, 1989	MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S 29th Annual Coin Festival is at the St. Louis Airport Marriott.

MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile Tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. Current exhibits include Fluorescent Markings on Currency; New U.S. Silver and Gold Coins; Foreigh Coin Values in Colonial Times; the Preparation of Money; Missouri's Own Money; Women in the Money; As Phony as a $3.00 Bill. The U.S. Constitution exhibit has been enlarged. New exhibits honor Musicians and Money and Dollar Bills of the World. Approximately forty cases of exhibits are available for viewing. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-8199. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Additional information may be secured from the curator Gene Hessler at 421-1819.

METRO AREA NUMISMATIC ORGANIZATIONS

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. They are held at the Flaming Pit Banquet Center, 11715 Manchester Road in Des Peres. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Bouelvard, St. Louis, MO 63111, or telephone (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

1988

August 24	Bob Cochran	The Fun of Collecting Paper Money and Financial Documents, Part One
September 28	Terry Schaub	Civil War Tokens
October 26	Dave Jolly	The Secret Service and Counterfeiting
November 24	Bill Vaughan	Missouri's Union Currency
December	Annual Christmas Dinner/Dance	Special 50th Anniversary Program The Flaming Pit Restuarant

1989

January 25		To be Announced
February 22	Sid Nusbaum	1878 Morgan Dollar Tail Feather Varieties
March 22		AUCTION
April 26	Ron Horstman	Prominent St. Louisans Portrayed on Bank Notes
May 24	Mike Pfefferkorn	Geneaology and Numismatics
June 28	John Bush	Condor Tokens, An Introduction
July 26	Bob Cochran	The Fun of Collecting Paper Money and Financial Documents, Part Two

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets six times per year on Friday evenings a 7:30 p.m. at the M.N.S. Library, 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, Missou 63111. Call (314) 481-7630 for details. Future programs include:

1988

September 16	David Grant & Dan North	A Round Table Discussion on Byzantine Era Coinage.
November 18	M.G. Pfefferkorn	Copycat Coinage during the Middle Ages.

1989

February 17	Neil Stueck	Evolution of Coinage Through Alexander the Great.

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